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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVII NO. 73 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

'Painful Surprise' For Berlin

'Increasing Anti-German Riots In Polish Corridor'

Warsaw Denial

'Nothing Has Occurred To Justify Foreign Press Statements'

BERLIN, March 27.

Political circles are "painfully surprised" at the "renewed anti-German incident caused by the Polish Western League at the southern end of the Polish Corridor" at Bromberg, according to an inspired statement to the Foreign Press adding that anti-German riots are increasing.

A WARSAW CABLE STATES:

IT IS AUTHORITATIVELY STATED THAT NOTHING IS KNOWN OF ANY SERIOUS INCIDENT AT BROMBERG. MINOR INCIDENTS INVOLVING GERMANS AND POLES ARE CONSTANTLY BEING REPORTED BUT NOTHING HAS OCCURRED TO JUSTIFY THE LANGUAGE OF THE BERLIN STATEMENTS.—REUTER.

POLAND PREPARES

WARSAW, March 27.

Reports that Germany has made demands on Poland lack all confirmation, but it is thought that military precautions inspired by belief of pressure from the Reich for the revision of the status of Danzig are to be expected.

It is stated that Poland is determined not to be taken by surprise and is also definitely opposed to any concessions in the Polish Corridor, through which it is suggested, the Reich might propose the building of a German highway.

The newspaper 'Kurjer Poranny', writes, "we believe in Poland's military power and do not have illusions about hazy hopes of external support."—Reuter.

Swiss Strengthen Their Frontiers

BERNE, March 27.

A precautionary measure, the Frontier Guards have been strengthened.

The Federal Council has decreed loading of mines and protecting vital points like border roads and bridges.—Reuter.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN WARSAW

WARSAW, Mar. 27.

Military preparations continue but are surrounded with the same at the end of it.—Reuter.

HUNGARIANS ENTER SLOVAKIA

Hungarian irregulars and members of Free Corps are alleged to have entered Slovakia in the region of Medzev, where they are attempting to occupy Frontier villages.

At the same time, fighting on the Eastern Frontier is reported to be subsiding.

Negotiations to settle the outstanding questions between Hungary and Slovakia began at midday.—Reuter.

REPUBLICANS RETREAT

BURGOS, March 27.

General Franco's forces have struck in Toledo Sector. They claim to have broken the Republican Front and penetrated to a considerable depth.

Republicans are stated to be in disordered flight near Toledo bridge-head.—Reuter.

Fascists Climb Down?

Italian Subsidy To Repatriates From Tunis

NAPLES, Mar. 27.

Six hundred persons from Tunis under the Fascist repatriation scheme as head of each family are receiving a thousand lire at the instance of Sgr. Mussolini. It is claimed that work is awaiting them in various towns.—Reuter.

Credits For Industrial Mobilisation

PARIS, March 27.

A series of decrees were decided on at a meeting of the Council of Ministers materially to strengthen the naval effectives and provide credits for industrial mobilisation.—Reuter.

BALLOT FAVOURS GADGIL

Resolution On Foreign Companies And Protective Tariffs

NEW DELHI, March 27.

As a result of the ballot held to-day the Congress Party secured the first place in the name of Mr. N. V. Gadgil for their resolution which will be put on the agenda for April 12 next. The resolution runs:

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that legislative and other measures be taken immediately to prevent companies and concerns, the control or management of which is not predominantly Indian, from taking advantage of protective tariffs imposed to foster industrial development of this country."

There are other resolutions balloted but since generally one resolution takes a full day, there is little likelihood of their coming up for discussion.—United Press.

Roads Crowded With Refugees

MADRID, March 27.

At present, there is no sign of the threatened offensive.

The roads from Madrid to Valencia are crowded with refugees.—Reuter.

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE".

Japanese Capture Nanchang?

But Lose Six Tanks In Bitter Hand-To-Hand Fighting

CHUNGKING, March 27.

A desperate battle is being waged in the Western suburbs of Nanchang, provincial capital of Kiangsi, which the Japanese claim to have captured.

The Japanese motorised units with large number of tanks made a sudden thrust towards Nanchang cutting the main road connecting Nanchang and Changsha, capital of Hunan.

Six Japanese tanks are reported to have been destroyed in a bitter hand-to-hand fighting.—Reuter.

DE VALERA MEETS CHAMBERLAIN

Partition And Defence Questions Discussed

DUBLIN, Mar. 27.

Mr. Devalera upon return from the coronation of the Pope said that he had conversations with Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Thomas Inskip in London, which related to matters of common concern between Eire and Britain and to world affairs.

It is believed that partition was the major consideration in Mr. Devalera's mind while the British Ministers were specially interested in defence.

PARTITION AND DEFENCE.

It is understood that Mr. Devalera adheres to the attitude that partition is vitally important to Anglo-Irish relations and defence co-operation cannot be realised whilst it lasts. As the matter stands neutrality is the basis of the Eire policy, making certain however that Britain shall not be attacked through the Eire if a crisis arises.—Reuter.

Goebbels' Health Trip

BERLIN, March 27.

Dr. Goebbels is leaving to-night on a visit lasting several days to Budapest and Athens accompanied by his personal Adjutant and three other officials.

It is officially stated the journey is purely private and for reasons of health.—Reuter.

Franco Offensive Imminent

MADRID, Mar. 27.

"The imminence of a Franco offensive" is announced by the National Defence Council, which earlier stated that the Burgos Government had broken off peace negotiations.—Reuter.

No Economic Strangulation Of Germany

Butler Out To Counteract Nazi Propaganda: Commons Statement

LONDON, March 27.

Mr. Butler replied in the affirmative when asked for an assurance that a review of the position necessitated by the recent changes in the international situation did not involve any retributive economic measures against Germany.

Mr. Butler added he would give consideration to the suggestion that his statement would be included in German broadcasts from this country in view of the propaganda being made inside Germany to the effect that Britain was endeavouring to secure economic strangulation of Germany.

Replying to another question, Mr. Butler stated that His Majesty's Government had made no protest respecting Memel.—Reuter.

CHEAPER ELECTRICITY IN CITY

The B. E. S. & T. announce reduction in electricity rates from April 1, 1939. New rates for various categories of consumers appear on page 9.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN DHENKANAL JAIL.

CUTTACK, Mar. 27.

An unconfirmed report says that about forty political prisoners in Dhenkanal Jail have gone on hunger-strike as a protest against alleged ill-treatment and bad food in jail.—A. P.

Lithuanian Govt. Resigns

KAUNAS, March 27.

THE LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT HAS RESIGNED.

THE PRESIDENT HAS ASKED GENERAL TSHERNIUS, CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF TO FORM CABINET.—REUTER.

A VOTE FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

Unanimous Decision Of National Parliament Of British Youth

LONDON, Mar. 27.

At its final session to-day, the National Parliament of Youth passed unanimously the following resolution:—

"The house expresses every sympathy for and pledges support to the Indian peoples in their efforts to improve their conditions and achieve independence. The house pledges its friendship India's youth and recommends youth organisations in Britain seriously to study Indian problems."

Apart from Indian delegates, there were 600 delegates at the Parliament representing thirty British youth organisations.—Reuter.

RAJKOT AWARD

Sir Maurice Gwyer's Statement

NEW DELHI, March 27.

Sir Maurice Gwyer has issued the following communique:

"Various unauthorised statements having appeared in connection with the Rajkot reference, Sir Maurice Gwyer desires it to be known that the parties to the reference have agreed that no communications on the subject will be made to the Press, except by himself after previous consultation with the parties."—A. P.

CONGRESSMAN RELEASED

TRIVANDRUM, March 27.

Mr. K. M. Boothalingam Pillai, member, Council of Action, Travancore State Congress, was released to-day by the District Magistrate, Trivandrum, under Sec. 107 Cr. P. C.

Mr. Boothalingam Pillai was sentenced last week to one year's simple imprisonment on refusal to furnish security to keep the peace in connection with the proposed Civil Disobedience campaign.

ANOTHER ARREST

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, a prominent state Congress member was arrested under Sec. 90 to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace.—A. P.

C. P. ASSEMBLY PASSES BUDGET

NAGPUR, March 27.

The C. P. Assembly passed this afternoon the Government's budget 1939-40 without any changes. The discussion on the Famine Relief Demand was continued the whole day and guillotine was applied at 5 p.m., whereafter the House voted the rest of the demands.

Altogether ten days were devoted to the consideration of the Budget.

Only two cut motions were pressed to a division.—A.P.

Gandhiji on arrival at Allahabad, leaves for Swaraj Bhavan, accompanied by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

DESPITE TRUCE

Slovak-Hungarian Fighting Resumed

BRATISLAVA, March 27.

It is announced that despite the truce, fighting has been resumed between Slovaks and Hungarians on the border. Staff officers vainly attempted to stop the hostilities.

The Slovaks allege that the Hungarians are attempting to occupy as much territory as possible in order to exert pressure during negotiations.—Reuter.

Rumanian Independence Not Signed Away!

LONDON, March 27.

IN A STATEMENT IN THE COMMONS ON THE GERMAN-RUMANIAN TRADE AGREEMENT THE PREMIER SAID THAT THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT HAD INFORMED HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT THAT THE AGREEMENT CONTAINED NO POLITICAL CLAUSE AND THAT RUMANIA HAD NOT SIGNED AWAY HER ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE.—REUTER.

EXTENSION OF ANGLO-RUMANIAN TRADE

Chamberlain On British Commercial Mission

LONDON, Mar. 27.

At the end of his statement on the German-Rumanian Trade Agreement, Mr. Chamberlain said that extension of Anglo-Rumanian trade and promotion of economic relation between the two countries was a matter to which His Majesty's Government attached the greatest importance.

In this connection, the Premier mentioned the recent decision to despatch a British Commercial Mission.

"The Rumanian Government are still anxious that the Mission shall proceed and of course that is our intention", the premier added.

Rumania's Trade agreement with Germany was in the nature of a comprehensive programme, Mr. Chamberlain continued and its precise effect in practice would depend on the manner in which its provisions were carried.

They must await developments before coming to any definite conclusion.

It appeared that Germany would co-operate in the development of existing Rumanian industries and in setting up new ones, particularly in the field of Agriculture, Forestry and Mining.—Reuter.

BALTIMORE, March 26.

Yankee Clipper left at 7-34 p.m. G.M.T. carrying twentyone men. It is expected to arrive in Azores early on Monday.—Reuter.

Congress Cabinet Wins

Trial Of Strength In Frontier Assembly

PESHAWAR, March 27.

Hectic activities for the past several days among the Opposition Parties, consisting mainly of the Muslim League, the Hindu Sikh Party and some Independent members, with a view to measuring strength with the Congress Party found expression in the Assembly to-day when the Opposition called for a division on a cut motion on the demand for Education. The motion was however defeated by 24 to 22, one Congress member being absent.

The Opposition did not challenge a division on the second cut motion for the entire demand, which was carried.

Kolhapur State Leader Jailed For Sedition

KOLHAPUR, March 27.

Mr. Madhavrao Bagal, leader of the Kolhapur States' people's movement, was sentenced to-day to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 on a charge of sedition by the District Magistrate of Kolhapur.—United Press.

U. S. 'PLANES FOR FRANCE

NEW YORK, March 27.

It is understood that France has ordered another hundred aeroplanes from the United States according to Dow Jones.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Sarvajanik Law College, Surat—Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary are invited so as to reach the Principal before 20th April, 1939 for the post of full time Professor of Law to be appointed from the beginning of the next term. The appointment will be on probation up to 31st March, 1940. (10826)

Wanted for a State in Kathiawar an excellent Goanese cook, pay Rs. 35 to 45, according to merit. Knowledge of Indian cooking preferable. Apply with testimonials, stating age and experience to Box No. 10851, "Bombay Chronicle."

Ambitious men obtain highly paid appointments in Commerce, Industry, Shipping, Banking, Insurance and the Public Services through postal tuition with Allied Schools. Many thousands of the Schools' former students now hold such positions and Allied Schools have the finest Examination Record. Allied Schools is the leading institution in the British Empire for the building of Successful Business Careers. Write for free 100p. Book "The Direct Way to Success", stating age, education and business experience, Allied Schools, 302, Cooks Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (10692)

Wanted energetic and experienced canvassers in C. P., C. I., Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Hyderabad and Mysore States. Preference to those having previous experience as canvassers of hosiery goods in the above areas. Liberal terms including choice of handling other business. Apply to Tandon Hosiery Works, Bara Banki (U. P.). (11555)

48. SITUATIONS WANTED

Highly respectable and educated Bengali lady with previous Stage and Film experience in leading roles, desires engagement in a Bombay Studio. Apply giving particulars to Box No. 11539, "Bombay Chronicle."

270. PALMISTS

Consultation Fee Rupee One only Prof. N. A. Mawn, world famous Palmist in Coronation Building, Second Floor, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay. (11538)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Apply for loans against shares. Goods in shops. Machinery, and moveable property. Trade and Finance Co., 148A, Hindu Colony, Dadar. (11558)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED—A Set of LOUD-SPEAKERS with Amplifier and Microphone. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Municipal Gardens.

(10882)

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from the intending contractors for the supply of liquor to the Jhalawar State for a period of 5 years, beginning from the 1st of October, 1939. The present supply rate of Mahuwa liquor in the Jhalawar Distillery, situate at Bhawanimandi, a flourishing commercial centre on the B. B. & C. I. Ry., Nagda Muttra Section. The in-coming supply contractor will have to purchase from the out-going contractor, the Distillery building and the plant fitted therein, together with the stock of liquor at various warehouses and the stock of Gur, Mahuwa, fuel, etc. valued approximating between Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 thousand. Various other kinds of liquor are also manufactured in the Distillery, the supply rates of which can be ascertained from the undersigned.

Applications for the retail sale contract of 72 shops of liquor and 11 shops of Ganja, Bhang, Charas and Opium on an annual lump sum basis, will also be considered for which bids are invited. The present income derived from the above retail sale being Rs 17,000 per annum. The annual consumption of liquor, hemp drugs etc. is as under:—

(a) Liquor... 6292 L. P. Gallons.
(b) Ganja... 19 mds. 13 seers.
(c) Bhang..... 11 mds. 27 seers.
(d) Charas..... 1 md. 4 seers.
(e) Opium..... 5 mds. 5 seers.

N. B.—Opium and Charas are supplied to contractors from the State Ware House at fixed prices, details of which can be had from the undersigned.

THAKUR ZALIM SINGH,
Superintendent,
Customs, Excise & Forest,
Jhalawar State,
P. O. Brijnagar,
(Rajputana).

10878.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1939, at 5 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely: —

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1938.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To re-elect Mr. A. K. G. Hogg as a Director, he having been appointed as a Director under Article 123.
5. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th February, 1939 to the 9th March, 1939, both days inclusive and from the 27th March 1939 to the 28th March 1939 both days inclusive.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1939.

By order of the Board of Directors,
P. V. R. IYER,
Joint Secretary.

10654.

Public Notices

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, Banking Department (including the Public Debt Office and Public Accounts Department) will be transferred on THURSDAY, 30th March, 1939 to the

RESERVE BANK BUILDING,
MINT ROAD,
BOMBAY.

The telephone number will also be changed to 30981.

W. T. McCALLUM,
Manager and Secretary,
Local Board, Western (Bombay) Area.

Bombay, 27th March, 1939.

(10881)

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE ISSUE DEPARTMENT of the RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, Bombay, will be transferred on FRIDAY, 31st March, 1939, to the Bank's new premises in Mint Road (Opposite the Mint).

W. T. McCALLUM,
Manager.

Bombay, 27th March, 1939.

(10880)

G. I. P. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force from 1st April, 1939. For timings see sheet time tables exhibited at stations from 1-4-39. Details of changes can be obtained in advance from Station Masters.

(10855)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that SIR PHIROZSHAH MEHTA GARDEN at the Malabar Hill Reservoir which was temporarily CLOSED to the public on account of the repair etc., works carried on thereat will be kept open to the public from 1st April 1939 between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M. and 4-30 and 6-30 P. M. (Bombay Time). The whole area of the garden is not yet available for the visitors and the public are therefore requested to use the pathways only.

The garden will be closed between 8 A. M. and 4-30 P. M. (Bombay Time) and again after 6-30 P. M. (Bombay Time) until further notice.

M. D. BHAT.
Municipal Commissioner
For The City Of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 28th March, 1939.

10883

JAMNAGAR & DWARKA RAILWAY.

Requires 10,000 Tons Selected Grade Loco Steam Coal answering to the following Analysis:—

Moisture	4.35%
Ash	9.60%
Volatiles	33.85%
Fixed Carbon ..	56.55%
Calories per gramme.	7,264
B. T. Us. per pound.	13,075

Open offers for the supply of Coal supported by the above Analysis will be received at 3 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 28th April, 1939 in the Office of the President, Stores Purchase Committee, Nawanagar State, who does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest offer. The Coal will have to be delivered F. O. R. Jamnagar or Okha Port. The Coal will be taken over by three instalments each of about 3,300 Tons, at an interval of about four months and payment will be arranged after receipt of Coal as per terms and conditions of the agreement.

Port dues, wharfage, etc. if any are to be paid by the suppliers.

The successful bidder will have to give Rs. 2,000 as Deposit for the due fulfilment of the contract which should be completed by March, 1940 and to execute an agreement for the same.

(10877)

Auction Sales

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the proving executors of the Will and Codicils of late Mr. Rastamjee Hormusjee Rao, will sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 1st day of April 1939 at 3 P. M. at their Sale Rooms at 123, Medows Street, Fort, jewellery belonging to the abovenamed deceased comprising:—

Valuable gold bracelet, gold rings set with cat's eye, diamonds and rubies, Saree pin, Gold bangles set with pearls and diamonds, necklace of emeralds and diamonds, diamond and emerald ear rings.

25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of knocking each jewellery to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and articles removed immediately the sale is over.

The jewellery will be on view at the Sale Rooms for two days before the sale from 11-30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR

Under instructions from The Court Receiver in Suit No. 109 of 1939 (Mulchand V/s Bai Jenabai) Messrs. BENNETT & CO will on Thursday the 30th March 1939 at 3 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises of Bharat Metal Printers at Bharat Automobiles Co., Victoria Cross Road, Colaba.

(1) Peerless Motor Car No. W 9431, 5 seater 6 cylinders Sedan.

Terms cash.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON WASTE

Under instructions from Messrs. H. E. Hardcastle & Co., Ltd., Fire Assessors, on account of the concerned Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 28th March 1939 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Reay Road, Sewri (Near the New Prince of Wales Press) fire and water damaged Cotton Waste consisting of Combers, Strippings Fly, Droppings, Bondas, Sweepings, Hardwaste, Bardans etc., etc. salved from the fire that occurred on the 12th March 1939 at the premises of Messrs. Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd.

MENESSE & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NISHANPADA ROAD.

MESSRS. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs Khandwala & Chhotalal Attorneys for Messrs Tulsaji Manrupji & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mortgagors Labai widow of Ebrahimbhai Currimbhoy Nanji Sakinabai daughter of Ebrahimbhai Currimbhoy Nanji and Kulsumbai daughter of Ebrahimbhai Currimbhoy Nanji the Executrixes of the last Will and Testament of the deceased Ebrahimbhai Currimbhoy Nanji in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 12th November 1932 and Further charge dated 14th March 1937 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property this day Tuesday the 28th day of March 1939 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of land with the dwelling house situate at Nishanpada Road admeasuring 210 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector under New No 7089 New Survey No. 7/3138 and Cadastral Survey No. 1659 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2837, 2966 Old Street No. 65-67 and 48-52 New No. 191-93 Nishanpada Road and No. 14, 16 and 18 Tantantpura Road

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply Messrs. Khandwala & Chhotalal Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Indian Jute Products

Mills Increase Their Output: Fall In World Consumption

GUIDANCE FOR GROWER: CENTRAL JUTE COMMITTEE'S BULLETIN

An increase of 4,82,000 bales in the production of jute goods by Indian mills during 1937-33 compared with the 1936-37 figures is recorded by bulletin No. 12 of the Indian Central Jute Committee, published yesterday.

The total production of jute goods by Indian mills in 1937-38 was 75,42,000 bales as against 70,60,000 bales in 1936-37. The stock of jute goods with mills at the end of the year is estimated at 11,20,000 bales as against 4,60,000 bales at the end of 1936-37—an increase of 6,60,000 bales. The world consumption of jute in 1937-38 is given as 1,07,00,000 bales as against 1,23,00,000 in the previous year. The prices of jute fell steadily in 1937-38 and the prices of manufactures also showed a steady drop. The conclusion seems to be that the world was well stocked with jute required for a somewhat reduced volume of world trade anticipated in 1937-38. On June 30, 1938, the stock with mills in India was 38,00,000 bales of raw jute and approximately 10,00,000 bales of manufactures.

Egyptian Jute

In Egypt in 1938, 560 acres yielded 490 tons of jute. In 1939, it is proposed to extend the acreage to 1,500 acres. The whole quantity of jute is being sent to Europe to be woven and then reimported for purposes of cotton packs, etc.

The chemical examination of the Egyptian jute fibre seems to indicate that it is of good quality in spite of its bad colour, which can be improved by bleaching. The iron vats used for retting the bark and the Nile water are probably responsible for the bad colour of the fibre.

American Substitutes

Some time ago the A.A.A. in the United States of America announced that the purchase of cotton and cotton goods up to dollars 250,000 in value for projects to develop new commercial uses for cotton was authorised under the miscellaneous cotton diversion programme for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939. The new programme is similar to and a continuation of last year's programme under which surplus cotton was diverted from the normal channels of trade for 200 demonstration projects located in 41 States and the district of Columbia.

These projects included demonstration of new uses of cotton as bags for packing wool, walnuts and other agricultural products; bagging for cotton bales; lining and reinforcing material for ditches and canals; covering for fruit during growing, ripening and curing processes; and roofing and side-wall material in the construction of buildings.

The Lane cotton mills of New Orleans have manufactured a sack for handling sugar which they believe to be two to five times as durable as the jute sack. It costs only ten cents more and is undergoing a test which will show whether the claims of the Lane cotton mills are justifiable.

Rosella Bags In Java

Three firms are at present engaged in Java in the production of gunny bags from rosella fibre. Messrs. Tiedemen and Van Kerchem, important producers and merchants of sugar are installing a complete plant for treatment of rosella fibre in their sugar factory. The machinery will comprise coarse spinning and coarse weaving equipment. Gunny bags for sugar containers are said to form the main projected production amounting to some 15,00,000 bags per annum. The total output during 1938 was close upon 10,00,000 bags.

Rosella sugar bags have been put to severe tests and appear to be equal to prime quality B.I. jute bags. The rosella bags are of a white colour but slightly harder than jute bags. The only objection raised so far is that in sampling the rosella fibres do not close as quickly as jute fibre.

There is not yet sufficient data about second-hand bags, in which there is considerable trade, to show the number of washings rosella fibre bags will stand as compared with prime B.I. jute bags.

The price of rosella fibre bags is at present kept approximately to the price level of prime B.I. jute bags, but the manufacturers are reported to have a margin so as to allow of price reduction if necessary.

The present position is that unless contracts specify B.I. jute bags, Java shippers mostly use rosella fibre bags.

Used Bags

The State Pure Food Bureau of Georgia is considering a proposal for banning the use of second-hand bags for flour and other food products. The head of the Georgia Bankers' Co-ordination Committee is investigating methods used in cleaning bags before their re-use and plans to report the findings to the Pure Food Bureau. It is possible that the State authorities may decide to issue an order requiring certain specified cleaning of bags before they are used again, but the general feeling is that Georgia may finally publish the same ruling as Oklahoma which prohibits the use of second-hand bags for packing food products under any conditions.

At the meeting of the Dundee Jute Trade held during the third week of February it was decided to accept the new terms offered by the Government for the supply of sandbags. This will mean that the present deliveries of 30,00,000 bags per week will be increased to 40,00,000 per week. Fair quantities of sandbags are being made in Dundee for private firms.

In a useful section headed "Conclusions" figures are put together to guide the grower who is about to plant his 1939 crop. Among other facts, mention is also made of the agreement between Indian mills regarding their hours of working and the rearmament programmes in Europe.

GLOOMY FUTURE FOR INDIAN TEXTILES

Khaitan Criticises Indo-British Trade Pact

CALCUTTA, March 25.

In a statement on the Indo-British trade treaty, Mr. Durga Prasad Khaitan observes that there is little doubt that there will be no great enthusiasm for a new trade treaty which produces almost all the objectionable features of the Ottawa Pact. He says that the textile industry has already expressed serious concern about the new level of duties applicable to textile imports of British origin, and the quota figures, departing as they do from the non-official advisers' previous suggestions, are such that the outlook for the Indian mill industry regarding fine cloth must be described as gloomy. Coming soon after the Finance Bill with its increased duty on raw cotton, the blow must be considered very serious indeed.

"The most disturbing feature is that the treaty contemplates what may be called a tripartite division of the fine cloth required by the Indian market among the Indian mills, Lancashire and Japan, with Lancashire getting the bigger share, and it looks very much as if the Indian mill industry's development of manufacture of fine cloth is to be halted in a peremtory manner. Wage increases, largely at the instance of provincial governments, made last year in many textile centres raised costs by about four per cent or so, and now just as in 1936, the mill industry is called upon to make sacrifices in the interests of Lancashire.

"A more serious defect is that there is no real provision to fix a proportion of medium and short staple cotton in the quota as the panel of advisers wanted.

"Two major Indian industries are made to fit into the framework of preference, and both the steel and cotton industries are not only confined to the home market but asked to give special terms to British imports. A trade treaty that thinks of only raising the revenue from customs by such revision, and not of industrial advance in the country directly concerned, is sure to meet with strong criticism.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

"Another major industry, of which no account is taken, is sugar. The present year may be exceptional, but India has developed such capacity as a producer of sugar that export possibilities were discussed in 1936 itself. Here in the new act what is there about Indian sugar? Had Lancashire or Britain been really minded to give an adequate return for the substantial concessions secured, it could have been easily done by giving Indian sugar a preferential tariff combined with a quota. If the cotton industry were made to suffer inevitably for the good of Lancashire, it should have occurred to them that a quota for Indian sugar in the British market would be at once just and generous."
—United Press.

"Announcing"

The following depots have been opened and our patrons are requested to take due advantage.

BHUSAVAL: Messrs. Khandesh Trading Co;
POONA: Messrs. M. S. Posarekar & Bros.;
BAGALKOT: Mr. R. N. Bankapur, B.A., LL.B.
AHMEDNAGAR: Mr. S. N. Mohire, Kasargalli.
PRINTED SADIS & BED-SHEETS in exquisite designs and colours
WANTED AGENTS on lucrative pay:
CAWNPORE TEX. & CALICO PRINTERS CORP., Cawnpore.

The Last Days for the LADIES
TO SEE:
LADIES ONLY
SAGAR'S THUNDERING COMEDY
Watch for the ZANANA SHOW on THURSDAY, at 1-30 on 30th March.
Matinee at 1-30 on WEDNESDAY, 29th March.
DAILY AT 4-15, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE

It's The Talk of The Town!
Director CHOWDHARY'S STIRRING FRONTIER-SAGA
THE Rifle Girl
Starring BEAUTIFUL P. JAIRAJ Y. EFFENDI with **ROSE**
TO-MORROW SPECIAL SHOW AT 1-45 being RAM-NAVMI
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
IMPERIAL CINEMA

DEANNA DURBIN
MAD ABOUT MUSIC
EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
O. S. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer.	Arrival.	Dep.
Nissan Maru	10th Mar	24th Mar.
* Melbourne	3rd Apr	12th Apr.
Mansei	27th Mar	19th "
Ehuku	23rd Apr	8th May.
Glasgow	9th May	23rd "
Argun	24th	8th June
Nissan	7th June	23rd "

* Terminates at Bombay.
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CHARLIE CHAN TO MAKE BOW AS STRIP CHARACTER

Charlie Chan, world famous Inspector of the Honolulu police force, has joined the staff of the "Bombay Chronicle."

The indomitable detective, who is known to all through the medium of books and motion pictures, will make his debut in this newspaper to-morrow as the leading character in the new comic strip, Charlie Chan.

As a comic strip character, Inspector Chan will reach a goal never before attained in his life of crime detection and prevention. The Chan books have been consistently best sellers, and all of the motion pictures have been box-office successes. The pleasure you have derived from following Chan's active career in these earlier mediums will be multiplied in the "Bombay Chronicle's" new Chan strip.

The Charlie Chan character, created by the late Earl Derr Biggers, will be carried on in strip form by the celebrated young American artist, Alfred Andriola. Though only 26 years old, he is

ALFRED ANDRIOLA

already recognized as one of the most proficient artist-writers engaged in production of newspaper strips.

Here is Andriola's own brief story of how he came to be producer of the Chan strip:

"When in my middle 'teens, I read several of Biggers' fascinating books about the Oriental character Charlie Chan. It was then that I decided my life work would be to write fiction of a similar sort.

"At the time of the great crash in 1929, I was a student in the school of journalism at Columbia University. Learning to write immediately became much less serious a problem than how to earn a living. I left college, wore out shoes looking for a job, and finally in desperation decided to try my skill at drawing. For a period I found artists telling me I should write and authors convinced I should draw. The result was I became imbued with the feeling I should become good at neither.

"Then I worked on a few New Jersey newspapers—reporting and writing a column, a local O. O. McIntyre with a dash of gossip to startle the home town readers. Occasionally I would fill the editor's request for a local cartoon."

Ultimately Andriola decided that his imagination was too active either for good reporting or editorial cartoon work. He resigned and embarked on a career as comic strip artist, with emphasis on the adventure field. He was still an ardent Charlie Chan enthusiast—and the only artist of a score who were considered—who was judged able to combine in a newspaper strip all the elements which contributed to the

CHARLIE CHAN

international popularity of the Chan books and moving pictures.

Before the untimely death in 1933 of Charlie Chan's creator, the late Mr. Biggers was one of the world's most popular and successful writers of mystery stories.

Following his graduation from Harvard University, Biggers spent several years as a newspaper reporter before establishing a reputation as a magazine writer. As a successful young novelist in New York, he happened one day to read a small item in the Honolulu Star Bulletin about a clever bit of detective work accomplished by a Chinese member of the Honolulu police force. In that small stick of type Biggers visualized the character, Charlie Chan. His next book, "The House Without a Key," was the first of a series, the international popularity of which has not been duplicated in this generation.

Five Chan books and eighteen motion pictures have been written. Last year 82,000,000 persons paid admission to theatres to see the pictures. Few readers of this newspaper were not listed among that number.

The Charlie Chan comic strip is certain to keep you more interested than ever in the amazing feats of this detective. His "No. 1 son," Lee, will have a part in most of the episodes. In addition, another new major character will be introduced—Kirk Barrow, Chan's assistant in the detective agency, who is young, handsome and eminently able to handle all cases which involve pretty young girls.

Mystery, love, thrills, action—that is a thumbnail description of the new Charlie Chan strip.

Cutch Ready To Launch On Freedom's Battle

(Continued from page 16.)

can assure you that, if you combine and work together harmoniously, victory is yours."

MESSAGE TO PEOPLE

(From Our Correspondent).

BHUJ: March 27.

On the eve of h.. departure from Cutch, Mrs. Kamaladevi gave the following message to the people of Cutch:—

"I am grateful to you all for your kindliness and very warm welcome extended to me. But I am sure that you have showered on me all this graciousness as symbol of your tribute to the battle for freedom.

"India is on the threshold of freedom. Her last step is the leap the States have to take. Once they cover this short pace, the last stage of the journey shall be over. I am sure that you, therefore, are aware of your immense responsibility and will shoulder it with determination. Freedom cannot be won by soft pleading or coaxing smiles. Freedom is a hard task master who can only be conquered by grim determination, endless industry, infinite patience and limitless suffering.

One and all must join in this struggle if victory is to be yours. You can only make it possible by joining the Parishad in large numbers, Hindus, Muslims and all, for freedom is for all. You have a brave general in your President, Mr Meherally If you follow him and the Parishad work with non-violence and discipline Cutch will soon be free."

Kisan Conference Exhibition

Arrangements To Represent All Sides Of Rural Life

Achyut Nand Prasad, Publicity Officer-in-Charge, the 4th Session of the All-India Kisan Sabha has issued the following to the press:—

The Exhibition Committee, 4th Session of the All-India Kisan Sabha, has mapped out the plan of the exhibition pandal and the stalls and stadiums in it.

The Khadi section will comprise of Khadi product, varieties of charkhas demonstrations of carding, spinning and weaving, Charka and Takli competition and Wardha chakies.

The cottage industry section will comprise of carpet-weaving kalin-weaving, blanket-weaving, silk and tasher industry, rope-making, toy-making, pottery-making, utensils-making, stone, wares, basket-making embroidery tannery, paper-making, painting and picture-dressing, confectionery, iron-words, sub-sections.

The agriculture section will put up shows of cattle implements, seeds manures both organic or inorganic, bee-hiving, sugar-making, lantern lecture picture demonstration, fruit preservation, crop-pests improved bullock carts etc.

The health section will comprise of magic lanterns demonstrations, bacilli section maternity, child welfare, veterinary departments, plant nursery, flower show, paper, magazines show, posts and telegraph department shows, Book-stall, fishery shows have also been arranged. There will be mica, lac and chemical industry sections as well. Besides there will be an amusement stadium.

Physical feats, wrestling, bratachari and other oriental dances, Music competition, poets' gathering and scouts' shows have been fixed up for amusements.

Indian Unmanufactured Tobacco

Higher Exports To United Kingdom

A welcome increase in the export of unmanufactured Indian tobacco to Empire countries, particularly the United Kingdom, has been noticed in the last few years.

The total exports have risen from 36,882,473 lbs., in 1933-34 to 42,459,809 lbs., in 1937-38, resulting in an increase in value from Rs. 1,03,96,293 in 1933-34 to Rs. 1,17,62,197 in 1937-38.

While exports to foreign countries have been falling, the value having dropped from Rs. 15,64,692 in 1933-34 to Rs 5,25,123 in 1937-38, exports to Empire countries, excepting a slight setback in 1934-35, have been steadily increasing. The following figures show the amount and value of exports to Empire countries.

	Quantity	Value in Rupees
1933-34	29,358,326	88,31,601
1934-35	26,479,202	75,88,401
1935-36	33,593,618	89,54,307
1936-37	36,687,484	95,04,195
1937-38	38,618,878	1,12,37,074

The United Kingdom is the best customer as the following figures show:—

	Quantity in Lb.	Value in Rupees
1933-34	13,155,018	46,71,011
1934-35	9,195,629	34,01,014
1935-36	11,673,006	45,27,929
1936-37	13,232,293	50,45,195
1937-38	21,127,700	75,06,007

Among provinces Bombay, Madras and Sind have been increasing their share of exports. Exporting 20,794,934 lbs., valued at Rs. 63,49,185 in 1933-34, Madras raised the figures to 26,856,548 lbs., valued at Rs. 89,33,042 in 1937-38. Bombay exported 5,614,098 lbs., valued at Rs. 17,71,181 in 1937-38. The corresponding figures for Sind are 14,392 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,385 and 18,101 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,663.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Monday.

Kundlik Balkrishna, aged 23, was produced in the Mazagaon Police Court on a charge of assaulting with a bamboo stick one Atmaram Tukaram, in a liquor shop at Arthur Road.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 100 or, in default, to be remanded in custody till April 10.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death caused by shock from extensive burns accidentally sustained," at the inquest on an eighteen-year-old girl named Shardabai, whose shirt caught fire while boiling water for tea on a gas ring. She was removed to Sir Harkissondas Hospital, where she died.

Aziz Ahmed Mohamed Rasul, driver of motor car N. 9316, involved in the car-victoria collision which occurred on Sunday afternoon on Hornby Road opposite the third class booking office of the G I P Railway, was bailed out at the Esplanade Police Court this morning.

As a result of the impact of the car against the victoria, the latter turned turtle and the victoria driver, who was removed to the G. T. Hospital, died shortly after admission.

CIVILIAN TO BE APPOINTED INCOME-TAX COMMISSIONER?

Indian Merchants' Chamber's Protest Against Reported Appointment

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have sent the following telegram to the Finance Department of the Government of India:—

"New Section 5 (2) Indian Income-tax act provides that the Central Government may appoint Commissioners of Income-tax not more than three in all.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber presume that it was the intention of the Government to appoint these three additional Commissioners from experienced cadre of Assistant Commissioners who have been in charge of Income-tax Department for appreciably long period.

Unfortunately this has not been done and the attention of the Committee has been drawn to the proposed appointment of an English civilian as one of the special Commissioners for Bombay circle. If such Officer is to be appointed as a Special Commissioner in Bombay or elsewhere in spite of the assurance given because he belongs to I.C.S., the object of the creation of these responsible posts will be frustrated. The Committee, therefore, beg to protest against Commissioners who will be appointed from the cadre of trained and experienced Assistant Commissioners".

Move To Name Roads After Victims Of Police Firing

Mr. D. V. Pradhan has given notice of a resolution to be moved in the Corporation saying that two Wards one at Worli and another at Parel be named after the two victims of police firing on November 7.

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION IN CITY

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Egyptian Delegation arrived in Bombay by the Punjab Mail this morning. They will be leaving by the next mail boat.

DEATH OF MRS. ISMAIL GUL MAHOMED

BOMBAY, Monday.

"The Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Mrs. Haji Ismail Gulmohomed, maternal aunt of Mr. Osman Sobani, of heart failure early this morning. The Ziyarat ceremony will take place at Park House, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, on Wednesday, 29th March at 9 a.m.

METAL WORKERS' STRIKE

Union Resolves To Fight Till Workers' Demands Are Fulfilled

BOMBAY, Monday.

It is four days since the workers of the Dun Aluminium Factory situated at Tardeo downed tools. They have various grievances regarding the restoration of wage cut, return of the charity fund extorted from them at 2 to 3 per cent. out of their wages, the grant of leave, security of service etc. The strike is being conducted peacefully under the leadership of the Bombay Metal Workers' Union.

A mass meeting of the factory workers was held on Saturday under the presidentship of Mr. L. V. Kondaye, the Union President. He assured the workers that the Union would exert all its strength in successfully conducting the strike till all their demands were granted by the owners.

Dr. R. K. Gavande referred to charity fund scandal.

Mr. S. V. Kelusker then explained the grievances of the workers in various departments of the factory. He warned the owners not to be puffed up with superiority complex when the Union was showing compromising attitude. "The Union is always open for negotiations. We want the fulfilment of our reasonable demands. We expect nothing more from the owners." said Mr. Kelusker in his convincing speech.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15

	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wesdnesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departures from Juhu: Monday a Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Give Your Dog A Regular Course Of

SHERLEY'S

TONIC & CONDITION POWDERS

The cause of Moodiness, Poor Coat, Lost Appetite, Listlessness, Itching, Scratching, 'Hair Shedding,' etc., is over-heated blood. But a dog's blood only gets over-heated when it is *impure*. Keep your dog's blood PURE and you will keep it cool and healthy. Sherley's Tonic and Condition Powders given every week purify the blood, restore appetite, revive energy, and rebuild vitality.

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SHERLEY'S Worm Capsules & Powders, Canker Lotion & Powder, Distemper Tablets, Lintox, Shampoos, etc.

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From all Bazaars Chemists & Stores 3 AS.

Or Post Free from Muller & Phipps (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 773, Bombay 4 AS.

QUAKER OATS A WONDERFUL FOOD FOR KEEPING FIT

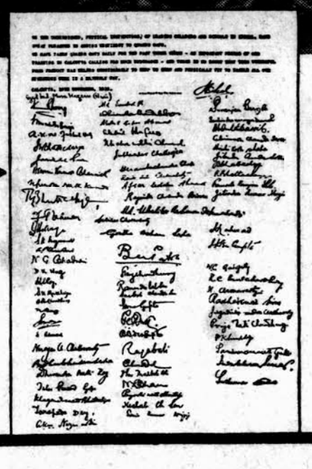
SAY 77 PHYSICAL INSTRUCTORS FROM LEADING SCHOOLS OF INDIA

The above photo of Physical Instructors from leading schools and colleges was taken while attending a refresher course at the School of Physical Culture, Calcutta. Inset shows Mr. J. K. Seal, Instructor of Instructors.

15-A

At right is shown the document signed by the Physical Instructors. It reads in part:

"We have taken Quaker Oats for the past three weeks, an important period of our training calling for much endurance—and there is no doubt that this wonderful food product has helped considerably to keep us keen and physically fit for our strenuous work."



These Men, To Whom HEALTH Is Most Important, Praise The Energy-Giving Qualities of This Delicious Food

HELP YOUR FAMILY FEEL, LOOK AND THINK BETTER—THIS EASY WAY

QUAKER OATS is a natural cereal food eaten by millions for its rich wholesome goodness. Yet it is a food in which nature has stored practically all the elements required by the human system for health and strength.

It nourishes, feeds tissues, enriches the blood—helps build strong sinewy muscles and sound firm flesh and bones. Quaker Oats is abundant in Vitamin B_1, that essential nerve-food which cannot be stored-up in the body but must be replenished every day.

Help make your family a healthier family—a happier family—start them on a daily diet of rich, nourishing Quaker Oats.

Buy a tin at your stockist, today.

Quaker Oats

COOKS IN ONLY 2½ MINUTES

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1.232 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Records 8-50 News in English. 12-30 p. m. Amritlal of Navsari 12-45 S. Parsekar 12-55 A geet 1-0 Market rates 1-10 Ladio Ploglam 1-20 Khamsa 1-30 Music 3-30 Savitri Satyavan 4-0 Pratikchha 4-15 Ditties in Duets 6-0 News in English 6-5 Amritlal of Navsari 6-15 K Nageshrao 6-30 For Bhumijan 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Ghulam Mohammed 8-0 Wit and nitwit (Marathi) 8-15 Umar Khan 8-25 G. D. Agni 8-45 Hullo! (Marathi) by R K Chinchlikar 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 Ghulam Mohammed 9-30 News in English 9-50 Ways and means out back in Australia by Kenneth Waterhouse 10-5 Radio Orchestra 10-15 Narayanrao Vyas 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9.550) kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. & 12-30 to 2-45 & 3-30 to 4-30 p. m. As in Bombay 1

61.48 metres (4.880 kc/s)

6-0 G. D. Agni 6-15 to 6-30 As in Bombay 1 6-30 to 7-0 p.m. Narayanrao Vyas 7-0 Ramnathker 7-10 Master Sidhar 7-20 Clarinet solo 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay 1 10-5 Teddy Weatherford and his Band: Dance Music 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. Katha from Ramayana 8-15 Arti 8-25 Bhaj Man Ram Nam 8-30 Mushtaribai 9-10 Hanuman Pershad 9-30 Flute Solo 9-35 Zinda Hasan 9-50 Mushtaribai.

12-0 noon Bhajnawali

1-0 p.m. Jamshedpur listener's choice 1-14 Your Choice & Mine 2-0 School Broadcast 2-45 Close down.

6-0 News in English 6-10 B S Rawat 6-35 For Jack and Jill 7-0 Mushtaribai of Agra 7-15 For Villagers 8-0 Pride and Prejudice by Prof. Muhammad Habib. 8-15 Hanuman Pershad 8-30 Kumari Yamuna Sane 8-45 Radio Orchestra 8-55 Mushtaribai of Agra 9-50 Dajos Bela Orchestra 10-0 Libraries & the public by Dr. A A Puri 10-15 Tara Sirkar Mezzo-soprano with Noelo Jones: Violin Solo.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-45 As in Delhi 1

60.48 metres (4.960 kc/s).

6-0 to 6-30 As in Delhi 1 6-30 Mushtaribai of Agra 6-50 Taza Filmi Geet 7-0 Kumari Yamuna Sane 7-15 Radio Orchestra 7-25 Kumari Dipti Mazumdar 7-45 Hanuman Pershad 8-0 As in Delhi 1 8-30 Zinda Hasan 8-55 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1 9-50 Sitar and Sarangi 10-0 As in Delhi 1 10-15 In a Devotional mood.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15.290 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a. m & 12-0 noon to 2-45 p. m. As in Delhi 1

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 as in Delhi 1 7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Kumari Savitri Malik 6-15 Ali Baksh of Kasur 6-30 For Countryside 7-15 Akhtaribai Faizabadi 7-30 Kumari Savitri Malik 7-45 Wazir Khan: A talk by L. R. Nair 8-0 Ali Bakhsh of Kasur 8-15 Kumari Jaswant Kaur 8-35 Kumari Savitri Malik 8-50 Instrumental Trio 8-55 Kumari Jaswant Kaur 9-45 Interlude 9-50 Sex clinics in India: by J. E. R. Heppolette 10-5 Lal Muhammad 10-15 Kumari Jaswant Kaur 10-35 Sohni on the Sitar and the Sarangi 10-40 Lal Muhammad.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Kripa Shanker Tewary 6-20 Mrs. Haneef 6-40 Sripat Singh 6-40 Qamer Ahmed 7-10 Kumari Malati Sane 7-30 Records 8-30 Test of Greatness in Poetry (Hindustani) 8-15 Bhajans 8-30 Qamar Ahmed 8-45 Sripat Singh 8-55 Kumari Malati Sane 9-50 Hindu Mythology 10-5 Mrs. Haneef 10-25 Sripat Singh 10-35 Kripa Shanker Tewary.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1.500 kc/s)

7-0 p.m. With villagers 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 cinutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

TRANSMISSION I

12-30 p.m. Callender's Senior Band 12-45 Reginald Forsythe and Arthur Young (Two Pianos) 1-0 Orchestra and Vocal Programme 1-17 Orchestral and Vocal Programme (Contd.) 1-30 For Newcomers 2-5 For Newcomers 5-0 For Children 6-0 9nil Bose 6-15 Suresh Mazumdar 6-30 Instrumental Duet 6-40 Zamiruddin Khan 7-5 Indubala 7-35 Ful Mohammed 7-55 Abbasuddin Ahmed 9-10 Queenie Wood: Soprano 9-25 Orchestral Interlude 9-30 Contrasts by Ian M. Stephens 9-45 Alfredo and his Orchestra 10-0 Cecil Moss: Entertainer 10-15 Dance Music.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-10 As in Calcutta 1.

9-10 Satya Chowdhuri.

9-30 Arati Das.

9-50 N. N. Mazumdar.

10-10 Anil Das.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4-0 p.m. Things of Interest (Telugu) by 'Radio Mama 4-5 Africa (Telugu) by Polu Chetty 4-20 Music 5-0 T. S. Krishnamurti Iyer: Vocalist 5-30 A.I.R. Artist: Jaltarang 6-0 Stars of Variety 6-30 T. S. Krishnamurti Iyer: Vocalist 7-0 Popular Melodies 7-15 Inside Information (Telugu) 7-30 D. Vaithyanatha Iyer of Trivadi: Vocalist 8-15 Shrimati C. S. Rajam Vocalist 9-20 Infinite Pleasure of Pain by S. A. Jackson 9-35 Dance Music 9-45 Bill Reynolds: Baritone In 'From Grave to Gay' 10-0 New Mayfair Orchestra 10-15 Leslie Vigor: Pianoforte 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras 1.

6-0 Rural Rhymes.

6-10 Building a Healthier Nation, (Tamil).

6-20 Light Tunes.

6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras 1.

9-35 D. Vaithyanatha Iyer of Trivadi: Vocalist.

10-20 A. I. R. Vainika: Durbar.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. City of London 7-50 Music Hall 8-50 BBC Military Band 9-30 News 9-55 Alpine Hut.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 27.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total	Since 1st Nov	Difference to Normal
Agra	81	59	—	1.2		—0.5
Amraoti	95	70	—	3.3		+1.2
Akola	98	69	—	0.2		—1.9
Ahmedabad	96	75	—	0.1		—0.3
Ajmer	75	63	T	1.6		+0.4
Ahmednagar	92	66	—	0.1		—1.5
Ambala	75	52	T	5.8		+1.0
Allahabad	92	68	—	1.3		—0.9
Benares	93	72	—	3.3		+1.1
Barelly	83	64	—	1.1		—2.1
BOMBAY	85	73	—	1.1		+0.4
Bangalore	88	63	—	1.1		—3.3
Bhopal	91	61	—	0.6		—
Baroda	96	69	—	—		—
Belgaum	91	65	—	1.9		—0.6
Bahawalpore	80	62	—	1.0		—0.4
Bijapur	95	75	—	0.3		—1.4
Bellary	98	77	—	0.1		—2.7
Bhavnagar	94	73	—	0.5		—
Chittagong	90	72	—	4.7		—1.4
Calcutta	98	71	—	1.7		—1.9
Cuttack	98	67	T	1.5		—2.4
Cawnpore	91	66	—	1.3		—0.7
Calicut	90	76	—	1.5		—5.9
Colombo	88	73	—	16.0		—11.3
Cheerapunji	75	60	—	5.4		—9.3
Cocanada	82	72	—	12.2		+5.0
Cochin	88	73	0.1	9.0		—2.6
Dehra Dun	74	53	0.3	4.7		—2.3
Delhi	76	55	T	1.6		—1.2
Dehra I. Khan	78	59	0.1	2.6		+0.2
Darjeeling	94	70	—	0.2		—0.3
Desa	—	—	1.6	25.4		+5.3
Dalhousie	92	73	—	1.1		—0.8
Gorakhpur	94	69	—	1.1		—1.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)	82	63	0.1	1.0		+0.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	88	64	—	0.1		—1.0
Indore	91	65	—	0.7		—1.0
Jhansi	92	66	—	2.5		—0.5
Jubbulpore	84	62	T	2.0		+1.0
Jacobabad	73	68	T	1.5		—
Jaipur	80	70	T	2.3		+0.9
Karachi	64	48	—	19.9		+1.6
Kodaikanal	95	66	—	0.8		—0.6
Khandwa	89	64	—	1.0		—1.2
Lucknow	72	50	0.1	5.1		+0.3
Ludhiana	70	56	0.1	4.5		+1.3
Lahore	71	54	—	2.6		+0.7
Lyalpur	75	60	T	2.4		+0.9
Multan	91	67	—	1.8		—1.7
Mysore	88	71	—	3.5		—18.5
Madras	85	74	—	1.0		—
Marmagoa	93	69	—	0.1		—1.0
Malegaon	56	49	0.6	10.3		+0.4
Mussoorie	82	63	—	2.0		—0.1
Mahableshwar	53	37	0.7	23.1		+8.7
Murree	76	56	0.1	0.2		—0.3
Mount Abu	88	70	—	15.9		+8.5
Masulipatam	89	75	—	2.1		—1.7
Mandalay	—	—	—	4.5		—1.1
Mangalore	74	62	—	2.1		—0.8
Meerut	93	67	—	2.0		—0.8
Pachmarhi	68	45	—	5.9		—4.9
Nagpur	95	71	—	3.7		+1.6
Ootacamund	75	57	0.2	9.8		+4.1
Patna	95	64	—	0.3		—1.0
Peshawar	74	62	—	2.1		0.8
Poona	86	72	—	20.1		—2.1
Pachmarhi +	61	44	0.7	11.1		—
Port Blair						
Quetta						
Ranchi	64	53	0.4	15.3		+7.1
Rawalpindi	92	75	—	10.3		+6.4
Rangoon	84	72	—	2.9		+1.8
Ratnagiri	94	68	—	—		—0.5
Rajkot	74	58	0.2	9.8		+3.9
Sialkot	51	44	0.1	13.2		+2.7
Srinagar	96	73	—	0.2		—1.7
Sholapur	73	57	—	5.5		+0.5
Shilong	51	37	0.7	7.3		—2.6
Simla	95	72	—	—		—0.4
Surat	97	71	—	2.4		—3.3
Salem	95	71	—	4.5		—5.3
Trichinopoly	90	77	—	6.4		—5.2
Trivandrum	85	73	—	14.8		+8.8
Vizagapatam						

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Daily Weather Report

POONA, Mar. 27.

A western disturbance caused general rain in north east Baluchistan, Sind, North West Frontier Province and western Himalayas and scattered showers in the rest of north west India. A few thundershowers were also reported in Assam, Orissa, east Central Provinces and Malabar. Day temperatures were markedly below normal in and around the Punjab.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: —Sonamarg 2 inches; Harnai and Dalhousie 1½; Dras, Cherat and Parachinar 1; Naushahro, Simla, Dharampur and Quetta 3/4; Dibrugarh, Mussooree, Murree and Chaman ½; Dehra Dun, Rapur, Sialkot, Rawalpindi Peshawar and Kalat 1/4 inch.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-3-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.012 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.7 degrees 2.8 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.4 degrees 0.3 (below normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 78 p.c

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 183 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 3.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27-3-39.

At 8-7 a.m local time 8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

HINDUSTAN GIRL SCOUTS

Bombay Govt. Grants Rs. 2,000

The Org. Com. H. S.A., B. P., writes:—

The Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay Province, in its last meeting of the Council decided to take over the Girl Scout Organisation under its wing, and since then have been enrolling Girl Scout Troops and Bulbul Flocks from all over the Presidency. A Committee formed by the Provincial Scout Council have gone into the details of the Girl Scout organisation and have drawn up a tentative scheme to look after the Girl Scout training in the Presidency.

The Government of Bombay have been pleased to accord their approval to the Girl Scout section of the Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay Province by a grant of Rs. 2.000 for the current year

WARRANT AGAINST HALAI

Due To Non-appearance In Court When Case Came-up

As Mr. W. T. Halai, the Special Director of the Indian Cotton Exchange Ltd., was absent, when the case against him and seven others came up for hearing at 1 p.m. on Monday, Mr. W. K. Manker the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, directed the issue of a warrant against him.

When the case in which Mr W. T. Halai and seven other Directors of Indian Cotton Exchange Ltd., stand charged under the Gaming Act came up for hearing before Mr. Manker, at the Mazagaon Police Court, Mr. W. T. Halai was found absent

Mr. B. T. Desai, appearing for the other accused in the case, complained to the Court that Mr. Halai was harassing his clients by interposing delays in the proceedings. He said that on account of Mr. Halai the case was postponed for a number of times. To-day he had not sent any intimation and therefore it was not fair to other accused to make them come and go because he "played these pranks."

The Court taking note of this ordered a warrant to be issued against Mr. Halai and the case was adjourned till 3 p.m. As the accused could not be produced by 3 p.m. the case was adjourned on Tuesday.

SURAT ELECTRICITY DECLARES DIVIDENDS

The nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the share-holders of the Surat Electricity Company Ltd., was held on Monday at 5-15 p.m. at the office of Killick Nixon & Co., Bombay, when Mr. R. C. Giles presided.

In their report and audited statement of accounts the directors submitted that the authorised capital was increased from Rs. 15,00,000, to Rs. 30,00,000 by the creation of 15,000 new ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. The Enhanced Electricity Duty will prevent the full benefit of the lower rate for lights and fans from reaching the consumer and the present trade depression in Surat is likely to retard increased sales. It is, therefore, estimated that reduction in gross earnings to the extent of Rs. 40,000 would result from the new tariffs.

A balance of Rs. 1,12,169-0-7 is carried to the balance sheet after providing for depreciation and taxation Rs. 11,316-12-7 is brought forward from last years accounts The Directors declared an "ad interim" dividend of Rs. 3 per share on ordinary shares which together with the half yearly dividend on the Preference Shares absorbed Rs. 46,250 leaving a balance of Rs. 77,235-13-2. So it is recommended to pay a dividend at the rate of 6½ per cent per annum for the second half year ended 31st December, 1938. Rs. 4-4-0 i.e Rs. 7½ per cent will be paid for the second half year.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Battle Royal Between "Times Of India" And B.E.S.T.

There were three games decided on Monday evening, "The Times Of India", Deccan Sports (Poona), and the Ammunition Factory from Kirkee surviving to battle yet another day.

The 'Times' vs. B.E.S.T. match was the best tussle seen so far in the tournament, the fortunes of the game being undecided until the last 2 minutes of the extra time when Mendis scored the all important goal for the pressmen. Correia of the 'Times' was the hero of the match turning the tide as he did in his side's favour when things looked all over with them. Both his goals were the result of classic solo efforts, reminiscent of the famous Johny Pinto scoring what are now popularly known as "Pinto-goals."

RESULT:

TIMES OF INDIA (Correia 2, Mendis 1) 3 goals

B.E.S.T. (Anwar 1, Wilson 1) 2 goals

From the blow of the whistle, the 'Times' carried the game in their opponents' territory, but missed two splendid opportunities within five minutes, Correia betraying a faulty sense of direction. Immediately after, the B.E.S.T. retaliated, and Anwar succeeded in notching the first goal for them. The next fifteen minutes saw the respective goalies tested, but each time they had the better of the argument. Five minutes before half-time, Mendis, the 'Times' Right-extreme, missed what should have been a certain goal, his shot being as wide as it was feeble.

When play was resumed, the 'Times' forwards were concerned in a melee right in front of the B.E.S.T. goal-mouth, but after repeated attempts to push the ball across the line, were pulled up for "kicks". Eight minutes before time, however, Correia woke up from his long somnolence, and in Pinto fashion effected a break-through to bring the 'Times' level.

Both teams were now going at it hammer and tongs, both goals having frequent and narrow escapes, and full time was called without a change in the score board.

In the first period of extra time, Correia obtained possession of the ball in midfield and in a flash flew past three of the opponents and registered a magnificent goal. (2—1).

The change over saw the B.E.S.T. undaunted triers, and after a few fruitless raids, managed to get level through Wilson, a replay now appearing inevitable. The 'Times', however, again raided the B.E.S.T. goal, but were responsible for an infringement close to the goal mouth. And then came the denouement. The resultant free hit was stopped by Mendis of the 'Times' inside the circle, and this player found the B.E.S.T. goal with a hard shot.

TEAMS:

TIMES OF INDIA: Mendonca, Easden and O. Thomas, Menezes Lynn, and Fernandes, Petty, Correia, Effie, Thomas and Mendes.

B.E.S.T.: Moore, G. Menezes and L. Fonseca, J. Pinto, J. Lewis and J. D'Sylva, Robertson, Gardner, Anwar, Wilson and G. Fernandez.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Hibbert and C. D'Souza.

LUSITANIANS B. VS. DECCAN SPORTS

The earlier game of the evening proved to be a tame affair, neither side showing any real strategic hockey. After more or less even exchanges, in the first half, S. M. Adhav put Deccan Sports ahead with a well-timed shot. (1—0).

In the second half, D'Lima, the Lusitanians Right extreme obtained a through pass in an unmarked position, and sprinting into the ring, sounded the boards with a hard shot (1—1). Five minutes before final time, Deccan Sports put in two quick goals, Walter and Nicholas being responsible for one each.

RESULT:

DECCAN SPORTS (S. M. Adhav 1 Walter 1 Nicholas 1) 3 goals

LUSITANIANS (D'Lima) 1 goal.

TEAMS:

DECCAN SPORTS: Mugford, S. Adhav and Fitzpatrick, Lazarus, Gidney and Pillay; Nicholas Walter, S. M. Adhav, D. Adhav, and Shanker.

LUSITANIANS B.: Lobo, Pontes and Roque; D'Costa, Pires, and V. D'Souza, D'Lima, L. D'Sa, A Firn, Rathos and S. Pinto.

UMPIRES: N. D'Souza and Baria.

AMMUNITION FACTORY KIRKEE VS. BOMBAY TELEPHONES.

RESULT:

AMMUNITION FACTORY 2 goals

BOMBAY TELEPHONES 1 goal

TO-DAY'S PRACTICE MATCH

There will be no Tournament match to-day. In place of that B.B. & C.I. Rly. (Ajmer) and Young Sports will play a practice match at 5-30 Admission free.

INDOOR GAMES TOURNEY RESULTS

The following are the results of the Indoor Games Tournament organized by the W. I. A. Staff Sports Club:—

TABLE TENNIS: Winner:—T. Sullivan. Runner Up Ram Chander.

CARROM (SINGLES): Winner: T. Monteiro. Runner Up M. R. Faulds.

CARROM (DOUBLES): Winners:—Sullivan and Faulds. Runners Up R. Oscar and Kamalakar Rele.

There are many surprises in the Carrom matches at star players like Lawrence, Lewis and Joquim were eliminated in the first round.

There were 15 entries for Table Tennis, 22 for Carrom (Singles) and 22 for Carrom (Doubles).

APPRECIATION

In the sense of a rise in real value, Sweets, Puddings and Stewed Fruit appreciate when Brown and Polson Custard is served with them. So do Sauces and Ices made with it. Your cook works better when his work is appreciated, uses less expensive ingredients; and herein lies its truest economy.

COFFEE CREAM ICE.

1 cup strong coffee.
2 cups boiled milk.
½ cup thick cream.
½ tablespoon BROWN & POLSON CUSTARD POWDER.
2 egg yolks.
1 cup sugar.

Mix Custard Powder and a little of the cold milk to a smooth cream. Beat the yolks, add the coffee, sugar, and Custard Powder mixture. Stir the whole over the fire until the mixture thickens, strain, and add the cream. Freeze, packing with 3 parts of cracked ice to one of freezing salt.

BROWN & POLSON Patent Cornflour
(K. FLAVOURED)
RAISLEY-CUSTARD
make dull food appetizing

B.P. 50A.

B. S. N. CO.'S PLEASURE CRUISES

The Steam Launch "LAKSHMI" will leave Apollo Bunder at 6-15 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 29th March, 1939 ("RAMNAVAMI" Public Holiday) on a pleasure cruise round the "Dufferin" and return at 7-30 p.m.

Fare per person As. 12.
CHILDREN AT HALF RATES.

MUSIC:—Drink & Light Refreshments at Tariff rates.

Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.

100, Frere Road,
Bombay, 25th March, 1939. KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Tel. No. 25061. Agents.
Alexandra Dock Office
Tel. No. 25303.

DANGER!

Disinfect with 'Dettol!'

Be always ready for accidents—with 'Dettol.' The tiniest scratch is an open door to germs which cause festering and blood poisoning. But 'Dettol' is a safe and powerful antiseptic which instantly kills all germs—cannot hurt the skin—and is non-poisonous. Keep it always handy and apply it to injuries at once.

RECKITT & SONS
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DETTOL
THE MODERN ANTISEPTIC

Dysenteries
USE
KURCHISOL
Standardized Liquid Extract of Kurchi
TRIED AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY
For Oral Use
Highly Spoken of by The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.

Agents:—
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY

FILM JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION

President's Appeal To Colleagues

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Baburao Patel, President of the Film Journalists Association of India, has issued the following appeal to film journalists:—

"As you are perhaps aware, The Film Journalists' Association of India was formed in Bombay on the 16th March. 1939, with the object of organizing all those writing for the screen, whether as journalists, publicity managers, story-writers, scenarists or dialogue-writers. You will, I am sure, readily appreciate the vital need for such an organization which should represent us in all matters pertaining to our profession. United action is necessary not only to safeguard our rights and privileges in our dealings with others but also to set our own house in order and to rid our profession of those undesirable features which are a bar to our further progress as a profession.

"But I also wish to urge you to consider that an organization like ours is also essential in the larger interests of the film industry which demand that each component section of workers should be properly organized. Not by individual effort—which, often, proves a cry in the wilderness—but by joint deliberation and concerted action shall we be able to make our contribution to the regeneration of the film industry as a great national institution.

"I may add that already we have enrolled a large number of members, but more members are necessary if the Association is to become a real power in the country.

"I therefore appeal to all persons who earn their livelihood in this industry with the help of their pen to join the Association and help to make it fulfil its purpose—which in a sentence means service to the industry and to the country."

Auction At Tripuri

The Secretary, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, writes:

Bamboo mats, katang and other bamboos, ballies and other materials are to be auctioned by Reception Committee very soon at Tripuri. Complete list of articles is being prepared. Merchants, firms, contractors those wanting to purchase the materials should send their bids in sealed cover to the undersigned by 5th of April 1939. Enquiry may be made from Reception Committee Office at Madan Mahal's Camp between the hours of 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

EROS DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M. Ph' 22519.

LAST 3 DAYS!
Fiction's Famous Sleuth in his Greatest Screen Adventure!

ALSO CORONATION OF POPE PIUS XII IN PARAMOUNT NEWS. Extra on Stage at 6-30 p.m. Show only: Ritz Sisters & Billy Heaton in an entirely new change of programme. Also in our Ball Room from 7-45 p.m.

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30 - 6:30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

1000 LAUGHS
in ninety minutes of happiness and hi-jinks!
STAN LAUREL
OLIVER HARDY
in a HAL ROACH production
BLOCK-HEADS
with Patricia ELLIS, Minna GOMBELL, Billy GILBERT, James FINLAYSON
Directed by John G. Blystone
Hal Roach Hyde presents

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
*EDGAR WALLACE'S
Best Comedy Thriller—
"THE GAUNT STRANGER"
(Adapted from "THE RINGER")

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
★ IN TECHNICOLOR!
Kentucky
LORETTA YOUNG
RICHARD GREENE
WALTER BRENNAN
DOUGLAS DUMBRILLE
KAREN MORLEY
MORONI OLSEN
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

Also a "Jack & the Bean Stalk" Coloured Cartoon!

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 7, 1995
Muslim: Shafar 6, 1358
Parsi: Meher 24, 1308
Hightide: 4-14; 17-36
Lowtide: 10-35; 23-59
Sunrise: 6h. 37m.
Sunset: 6h. 52m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, March 29.

Remnavami: Public holiday. Banks closed.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

COOPER—Burjor S.N., son of the late Mr. S. N. Cooper, and son-in-law of the late Mr. Ratansha Dadabhoy, and father of Dr. Soli, Naval and Ratan B. Cooper died yesterday. Funeral to-day at 8 a.m. (B.T.) at Cumballa House, next to Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill.

KHADI BHANDAR AT KANDIVLI

To-morrow (Wednesday), at 10 a.m. a Khadi Bhandar will be opened at Narayan Bhuwan, Ghod Bunder Road, Kandivli. Sjt. Purshottam Kanji will perform the opening ceremony.

LAL BAVTA PRESS KAMGAR UNION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 9 p.m. at the Office of the Union.

RAMACHANDRA BHAJANA SAMAJ

The eighth day of 'Ramnavami Utsavam' will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday), Musical entertainment at night from 8-30 to 11 by Miss Jayalakshmi (vocal), Mr. Ramaswamy (violin) and Mr. Janardhanan (Mridangam).

RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of Sri Ramana Satchidananda Samaj, Parel, Sri Rama Navami Uthsavam will be celebrated to-morrow (Wednesday), at 9 a.m. and also at 9 p.m. in the Samaj premises at Ghaswalla Building, Parel, Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K. vessels "Melbourne Maru" left Singapore on March 23 and is due to arrive in Bombay on April 3 via Penang and Colombo

The O. S. K. Steamer "Mansei Maru" left Colombo on March 23 and is due to arrive in Bombay on March 27.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE

The next weekly meeting of the Standing Committee will be held here on Thursday, the 30th March 1939, at 2 p.m. (B.T) instead of on Wednesday, the 29th March 1939, the latter day being a Public Holiday, viz., Ramnavami.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

In connection with the Sree Ramnavami celebrations, conducted by the above Samaj, at the Samaj premises Near King's Circle Gardens, Matunga, arrangements have been made for feeding about 2000 poor people on Ram navami Day, to-morrow (Wednesday), from 12 noon to 3 p.m

DR. SIR J. J. MODI'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

Under the joint auspices of the Rahnuma-E-Mazdayasnan Sabha and the Gatha Society the 6th Death Anniversary of the late Dr Sir J. J. Modi will be observed to-day Tuesday, at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Dr. Sir J. J. Mody Memorial Hall (Apollo Street Museum East) at 5 p.m. Jashan ceremony will be performed and at 6 p.m. lecture will be delivered on the "Life and Work" of the late Dr. Sir J. J. Mody by his friends and admirers.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EROS—"Arrest Bulldog Drummond". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Mad About Music" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Kentucky". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Gaunt Stranger". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Block-Heads" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ladies Only." Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"It's True". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Hero No. 1" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15, and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Rifle Girl". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Mayfair Melody". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
PLAZA—"Maza Mulga". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

Seth Anandilal Podar High School, (Santa Cruz) 78.

It is understood that the final match is to be played this week-end between the Golden Tobacco Co., and the Vile Parle Association.

BOMBAY CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

TATA STEEL TESTED MATERIALS

Bombay, March 27.

Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. have made some alterations to-day in the basic prices of several tested steel materials including Bars, plates and Black sheets. There has been no effect of it on the local steel market which mainly consumes untested goods. It is only the Railways and the factories that consume the tested materials.

KALYAN ANDHRAS' RAMNAVAMI

Under the auspices of the Andhra Association and Library, Kalyan, Sri Ramnavami will be celebrated in the Association Hal, Shivaji Chowk tomorrow (Wednesday). There will be Bhajana by the members of the Association from 10 to 12 after which Rama Jayanti will be celebrated. In the night at 9 there will be Harikatha Kalakshepam on "Ambareesh Charitra" by Sriyut V. Suryaprakasarao.

HINDU SEVAK SAMAJ AND PROHIBITION

The Hindu Sevak Samaj has decided to observe the following programme during the Week Prohibition.

To-day Tuesday: Prabhat Pheri by Harijan Boys and Girls at 6 a.m.
Cycle Procession at 8 a.m.
Public Meeting at 8 p.m. at Hirijan Chawls at Walpakhdi.
To-morrow, Wednesday: Bhajans and Ballads by Bhajan Mandalis at 8 a.m. on Drink Evil.

BORIVLI CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

(From A Correspondent.)

The semi-final match of the above Tournaments was played at Borivli on Sunday last between the Vile Parle Association and the Seth Anandilal Podar High School (Santa Cruz), resulting in a win for the Vile Parle Association.

The following are the scores:—
Vile Parle Association 132

NAVSARI DISTRICT CO-OP. LAND MORTGAGE BANK

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, March 26.

The Navsari district Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., has been opened at Navsari in the premises of the Navsari District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., The authorised share capital has been Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 50 each.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward Terminal P. and O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the Mails from London of 16th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 26th idem and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In the ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at noon on Thursday the 30th current. Number of local passengers: 146.

The outward P. and O. extra steamer "Carthage" is expected to arrive here at 6 a.m. on Thursday the 30th current and will sail from No 18 Alexandra Dockwall at 7 p.m. the same day for the Far East. Number of local passengers: 23.

Khadi Catalogue

The Khadi Bhandar situated at Kalbadevi, which is a branch of the Akhil Bharat Charkh Sangh, has published a Khadi catalogue for the coming National week sales. It gives detailed information regarding different types of Khadi and prices. The Branch has 12 departments to supply the needs of the public. The Bhandar also sells pure Honey and Saffron The catalogue will prove an useful guide to all buyers of Khadi and ready made clothes of printed and plain descriptions. The title page is attractive with photos of Mahatmaji, Jawaharlal and Charkha.

VELINKAR v. SHAMDASANI

Hearing In Election Suit Adjourned

As a sequel to an application made to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, Municipal councillor, challenging the election of Mr. Vasant S. Velinkar another councillor, on the ground that Mr. Velinkar's nomination was not valid in as much as he was not entitled to be enrolled as a voter under Sec. 11, Sub-sec. 2 of the Bombay Municipal Act, and as such was not qualified to be elected as a councillor.

An application was presented to-day by Mr. A. S. Davar, Advocate, on behalf of Mr. Velinkar, praying that Mr. Shamdasani may be ordered to give further particulars as to the grounds on which he based his objections.

It was also urged that the hearing may be expedited as Mr. Velinkar was leaving for Europe on the 8th April.

The Court issued an order directing Mr. Shamdasani to furnish the required particulars by 31st noon. The case is fixed for hearing on Thursday the 30th March.

SHORT SITTING OF BOMBAY COUNCIL

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Bombay Legislative Council had a very short sitting to-day when it approved of an important notification, which Government propose to issue under Sec. 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, with a view to putting a stop to the adulteration of superior cotton grown in certain parts of the Province.

Though the variety of cotton grown in Ankleshwar area and Hansot Mahal as also in Olpad taluka in Gujarat is of a high order, the grower does not seem to be getting a decent return because the dealer mixes it up with inferior grades when the cotton is being pressed into bales. The areas referred to, therefore, do not enjoy any reputation of producing high grade cotton. The only way by which the cotton-grower could be helped to get a decent return on his produce is by discouraging the practice of mixing up inferior varieties of cotton.

GOVERNOR GIVES ASSENT.

At the commencement of proceedings, the Hon. Mr. Pakvasa, who presided, announced that the Governor had given assent to the Small Holders Act and the Bombay Police Amendment Act.

The Council adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-morrow.

TEXTILE LABOUR INQUIRY

To-day Tuesday, and to-morrow Wednesday: 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m. Examination of the representatives of the Mills from Sholapur.

Thursday 30th instant 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and if necessary 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m. continuation of the examination of the repesentatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Saturday, 1st April: 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m. Examination of the representatives of the Native Share and Stockbrokers' Association, Bombay.

Sunday 2nd April: 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. Examination of the representatives of the Mills at Barsi, and 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m. This was fixed for the examination of the representatives of the Raja Bahadur Motilal Mills at Poona, but it is not yet certain whether this mill will give oral evidence.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 3, 4 and 5: 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m. Confidential examination of the Millowners' Association, Bombay.

The Committee will adjourn for the Easter Holidays from the evening of Wednesday, the 5th April, 1939.

In Aid Of Social Service League

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT D. T. HALL TO-MORROW

A Variety Entertainment in aid of the Gymnasium conducted by the Social Service League, at its Workingmen's Institute, Parel, will be held tomorrow (Wednesday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. The programme includes physical feats by Prof. Sarkari and the pupils of Prof. Sheshappa, vocal music by Mr. Vishnupant Pagnis of the "Tukaram" fame, wrestling bouts, drills, etc.

Mr. M. D. Bhat, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay will preside and Mrs. Bhat will give away prizes to the winners in sports held under the auspices of the Gymnasium

DISPUTE OVER MOHUNT'S GADI

(From A Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, March 25.

Baldevdas, the Mohunt of Shree Ram temple of Jalalpore, died intestate leaving large movable and immovable property attached to the temple and of his private acquisition in the Surat and Navsari districts and in Bombay.

The deceased was the religious Guru of the Ramanandi sect. As the question as to who should hold the 'gadi' has been in dispute certain number of Ramanandi 'Sadhus' have come forth claiming to be the chelas of the deceased in consequence setting their rights to hold the 'gadi' and to obtain the property. As the property has been sealed by the Government applications have been submitted to the Collector of Surat. It is learned that the Collector has directed them to get their claims decided in the civil court.

Goolbai Petit's Mortgages And Transfers Set Aside

CONSENT DECREE IN OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S SUITS

AFTER A LENGTHY HEARING, THE LITIGATION BETWEEN THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE AND DINBAI FARDUNJI PETIT AND ANOTHER CAME TO A CLOSE ON MONDAY AT THE HIGH COURT.

The proceedings were a sequel to the adjudication of Goolbai Bomanji Petit as an insolvent on February 16, 1932 on the petition of the Bank of India, whereupon the plaintiff became an assignee of her estates and effects.

THE SUIT

The suit was filed by him to set aside certain conveyances and mortgages of Goolbai's properties executed by her in favour of her daughter, the first defendant and her son Pirojshaw.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY

On November 12, 1930, the plaintiff alleged, Goolbai had revoked a trust of her property, "Garden Reach" at Poona, and conveyed it to her daughter, the first defendant, absolutely for the consideration of Rs. 2,50,000 alleged to have been paid to her by the latter.

It was admitted by Goolbai subsequently that no cash had been paid to her in respect of this transaction, but that the consideration was set off against a sum of Rs. 3,60,000 due by her to her daughter.

It was further alleged that Goolbai had executed a second mortgage of her property at Shaikh Memon Street and certain jewellery in favour of her daughter on November 28, 1930, as a security to the extent of Rs 50,000.

Another transaction was in connection with Goolbai's property at Khetwadi which, she alleged, had been equitably mortgaged to the first defendant. Goolbai sold this property to one Jerbai Nusserwanji Engineer on December 3, 1930, and Rs 67,787, which was realised from the sale, was paid to the first defendant.

DECREE PASSED.

Thereafter in January 1931, a decree for Rs. 1,55,494-6-0 was passed against Goolbai and Jehangir B. Petit in the suit filed by the Bank of India to recover the balance of the loan of Rs. 2 Lakhs advanced to them

Subsequently, it was alleged, Goolbai voluntarily and without any consideration reconveyed to her son Pirojshaw, his reversionary interest in "Chateau Petit" and released him from the debt of Rs. 1,50,000 previously advanced to him by his mother on the security of his said reversionary interest in the property.

Later, a second mortgage of the Shaikh Memon Street property was alleged to have been executed by Goolbai in favour of the second defendant.

The plaintiff complained that all these transfers in favour of the first defendant and Pirojshaw were made by Goolbai to defeat the claims of her creditors including the Bank of India.

CONSENT DECREE.

In all the three suits, the parties came to a settlement and consent decrees were passed by Mr. Justice Blackwell.

Under the terms of the settlement, it was agreed that the transfer of the "Garden Reach," the second mortgage and the sub-mortgage of the Shaikh Memon Street property were all void as against the plaintiff and were set aside.

It was declared that the first defendant was not entitled to the sale proceeds of the Khetwadi property and that she was liable for the amount together with Rs. 32,213 by way of interest, making a total of Rs. 1 lakh.

It was declared that the above-mentioned properties and the amount of Rs. 1 lakh formed part of the assets of the insolvent Goolbai and were divisible among her creditors.

It was further declared that the Bank of India and the first defendant were entitled to be paid, out of the assets, dividends on their claims. These claims, it was agreed, did not exceed Rs. 1,59,000 and Rs. 3,71,000 respectively.

The plaintiff's solicitors, Messrs. Captain and Vaidya were to be paid Rs. 15,000 out of the insolvent's assets, the balance being payable by the Bank of India.

The second defendant's claim against the first defendant, it was agreed, was not to be affected by the decree.

In the suit against Pirojshaw, it was agreed that the re-conveyance to him of his reversionary interest in "Chateau Petit" was void as against the plaintiff, and the mortgage security of this interest formed part of the insolvent's assets, as also the loan of Rs. one lakh and a half advanced to him.

In the suit filed by Dinbai Petit against the Bank of India, she unreservedly withdrew all her allegations against the Bank and her manager, and her claim of Rupees one lakh damages for false and malicious prosecution was, by consent, dismissed.

B. S. N. Cooper.

WELL-KNOWN CITY FATHER DEAD

Burjor Cooper Who Helped Hospitals And Served City For Over 20 Years

BOMBAY, Monday.

"The Chronicle" regrets to state that Mr. Burjorji Sorabji Naoroji Cooper, Justice of the Peace, and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and delegate of the Chief Parsi Matrimonial Court, died this morning at his residence at Cumballa Hill.

Mr Cooper's name was associated with several charitable organisations and has succeeded in collecting several lacs of rupees for different charities in Bombay. His energy and influence was directed in raising funds for different hospitals in Bombay and in this connection his work has been greatly appreciated by some of the Governors of Bombay, with whom he came in intimate contact whilst working for the "Governors' Hospital Fund." He was one of the Honorary Treasurers of the Help-Our-Hospitals Fete organised a few years back, in which capacity he put in excellent work.

He was particularly noted for several schemes to raise funds for charity His scheme of Hospital Seals of the value of one anna each was a striking success. Sir Leslie Wilson, the then Governor of Bombay, openly thanked Mr. Cooper on several occasions for his excellent work for different charities in Bombay.

Mr. Cooper leaves three sons—Dr. S. B. Cooper, M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S. (England), the first Indian to be appointed Honorary Surgeon of St. George's Hospital, Bombay; Mr. N. B Cooper, B.A., Assistant Manager of the oldest Publishing House in Bombay, Messrs Longmans, Green and Co., being the first Indian to be appointed to the post; and Mr. R. B. Cooper, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.

CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE TO LATE B. S. N. COOPER

The Municipal Corporation adjourned on Monday without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. B. S. N. Cooper.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, the Mayor in referring to the civic activities of the late Mr. B. S. N. Cooper said:

"He was a member of the Corporation for nearly 12 years from April 1921 to March 1927 and again from September 1933 to date. Besides being a member of the Improvements Committee for 3 years from 1935 to March last, the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee and the Markets and Gardens Committee, the late Mr. Cooper served on several other consultative Committees of the Corporation. The late Mr. Cooper in spite of multifarious other social activities regularly attended the meetings of the Corporation and its Committees so long as he was in good health. His services to the City were not confined within the portals of this Hall but they extended far beyond. He was connected with a number of philanthropic and benevolent institutions and during recent times there was hardly any movement appealing for charity on the Committee of Management of which Mr. Cooper was now an office bearer."

Mr. B. N. Karanjia then proposed the condolence resolution referring to the civic activities of the deceased, and that the Corporation do adjourn without transacting any business.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle seconded the proposition, which was supported by Mr. M. I. Rowji, Mr. Mathradas Tricumji, Pro. G. V. Rao, Mr. M. A. Dabholker, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole and Dr. Homi F. Pavri. It was carried all standing as a mark of respect. The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

N. D. MEHTA.

At an earlier stage the Mayor referred to the death of Dewan Bahadur N. D. Mehta which took place last Monday. Mr. Mehta was the Deputy Municipal Commissioner in 1925 and acted as Municipal Commissioner for six weeks in absence of Mr. A. R. Dalal on leave.

Mr. Yehudah Nadivi, Town Clerk, Municipal Corporation of Tel-Aviv was present in the Corporation Hall. The Mayor welcomed him on behalf of the councillors.

KEPT FROM HIS SHIP BY SCIATICA

Sailor Who Could Hardly Walk For Pain

NOW ACTIVE AGAIN ON KRUSCHEN SALTS

This old sailor had to give up the sea. Rheumatism had so crippled him that he could only make his way about on land with pain and difficulty. Here he tells how a friend introduced him to a remedy which made him perfectly fit for the hard seafaring life again within a week:—

"I have been a seaman and travelled all over the world in sailing ships. Some time ago I was taken bad with sciatica and rheumatism I was treated for a month which did me no good. My leg was just like a ton weight. If I went out I had to rest two or three times before I got home. One day an old mate of mine asked me what was the matter, and he said 'get some Kruschen Salts.' So I got some and I am pleased to say I felt a great case. After continuing for a week, I was a great deal better and on the Saturday I was back on my ship:"—T.R.W.

The pains of rheumatism and sciatica are caused by too much uric acid accumulating in the body. Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts dull the sharp edges of uric acid crystals, then dissolve them away altogether. Other ingredients of these Salts assist Nature to wash out these dissolved crystals through the natural channels.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

MR. S. SATYAMURTI'S APPRECIATION OF "ORIENT FANS"

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst. I request you to kindly send me an A.C. type of ceiling Fan.

I have great pleasure in certifying to the excellent work by by.....in manufacturing the 'ORIENT' Fans. This is a genuine Swadeshi Industry by its work and by its worth. The Factory is proving its popularity among the people. I fully hope and trust that all Governments, Local Bodies and individuals will patronise the product of this Factory and help Swadeshi."

Governor Visits Indian Industries Fair

H. E. Sir Roger and Lady Lumley visited the Indian Industries Fair at 6 p.m. on Monday.

On their arrival at the Fair they were garlanded and received by the Secretaries and then introduced them to the members of the Managing Board.

The guests were given a joy ride in the miniature model of the Flying Ranee.

After that they were taken round to the stalls of the Exhibition. Both of them took keen interest in the various exhibits. They were also garlanded by many of the Stall-holders when they passed by their stalls.

They also witnessed the smoke-diving in the exhibits:

They were in the fair for more than an hour and a half

They left the fair grounds at about 7-30 p.m.

POPULAR OPINION
of
FANS and CRITICS
Awards
S*T*A*R*D*O*M
to
HANSA
The Ever-Smiling Beauty
and
RAMA SHUKUL
of "BHABI" fame
for their Brilliant Performances
in
BOMBAY TALKIES'
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1939

BETRAYAL AGAIN?

It is quite clear from Signor Mussolini's speech that wishful expectations on the part of certain French and British politicians have been completely belied. Two things emerge prominently from his abusive bluster and sabre-rattling. The first is that he fully stands by Herr Hitler in all that the German Fuehrer has recently perpetrated. The second is that he has defined his demands on France and is prepared to back them with the usual methods. It is, of course, true that he has not delivered an ultimatum and has hinted his readiness to accept a French offer to negotiate with him. But when were dictators not willing to secure what they wanted through peaceful surrender? French anxiety, coupled with the happy experience of Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy, have led the astute Duce to the hope that a judicious mixture of willingness to negotiate and determination to bully will bring him the desired results. that is why he has "delayed forcing the issue." But he and his gang of spokesmen have made it abundantly clear how exactly the issue has got to be settled, namely, by surrender than which nothing would be more tragic in the present conditions.

Technique Of Dictators

It is reported, however, that France, according to semi-official circles in Paris, is willing to negotiate with Italy. It is not yet known whether this report is at all correct, but, if true, it is very unfortunate. The suggestion appears to be that Jibuti may be surrendered to Italy—and with Jibuti, most probably certain rights in the Suez Canal too on similar arguments. Whether Signor Mussolini consents to be "appeased" with Jibuti or not the consequences in either case will be extremely harmful to the democracies. Suppose he accepts grumblingly. He will do so only to return to his other demands—and one day they will include Corsica and Nice too. The technique of the dictators is to win concessions in return for a solemn promise of good behaviour and then cynically and outrageously to break them. Herr Hitler's is not the only glaring instance. Signor Mussolini's present demands themselves constitute a clear negation of the solemn undertaking to respect the "status quo" in the Mediterranean, which he entered into through the Anglo-Italian Agreement. If, however. a settlement is not achieved the situation will be worse than it is to-day. And in either case the democracies will have not only gained nothing but exhibited to the world their cowardice and lost further prestige, which will be disastrous for the simple reason that other countries will have absolutely no faith left in them—little as there is of it. Nor is there anything more foolish than to suppose that Italy can be bought out of the Axis by a price offered with pitiful, trembling humility. And this for the very obvious reason that Italy will quite naturally regard the price as the coward's tribute to the gangster efficacy of the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Call The Insolent Bluff

No, kotowing to Italy cannot solve the problem either of aggression or of peace. If the democracies are really honest, there is only one way open to them, that is, to call the insolent bluff of the totalitarians. This bluff can be effectively called by a united front. This is the only possible method of protecting the world from totalitarian aggression and the militarism which the dictators openly and proudly proclaim, thanks entirely to Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy. True, Poland has shown weakness. But Poland is by no means a decisive factor in the situation. What is vitally necessary is for Britain and France to ally themselves with Russia and accept the challenge of the Axis which Signor Mussolini has reiterated in very concrete and inescapable language. Russia, according to the London Sunday papers, has offered her co-operation on conditions which are no more than the logical implications of Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham. That co-operation has not been accepted. Why? Has Mr. Chamberlain who warned aggressors in terms of unmistakable defiance at Birmingham gone back to his old policy of "appeasement" and cold-blooded betrayals? The question derives justification from the very natural suspicion that behind the reported French willingness to yield to Signor Mussolini is the pressing influence of Mr. Chamberlain, that once again is at work. The insane hatred of Russia which he would gratify by strengthening aggressors by helping Germany to win step by step, the very hegemony over Europe and Asia with which he himself now credits the Fuehrer rather than join the Fuehrer. If this is so the end is not quite far and democracy must prepare for itself the epitaph "killed by Neville Chamberlain and Georges Bonnet."

The Working Committee

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has brought to the fore, in his latest statement, some general problems about Congress organisation and for that very reason they call for some comment in the light of the most recent developments in the Congress, though the problems have been often discussed before in general terms. The problem to which Mr. Bose attaches the greatest importance is whether the Working Committee should represent only one party or all the main parties. And Mr. Bose wants to know in particular Gandhiji's "present" view on this point. Now, the right solution of the problem, which is also Gandhiji's solution, has been best illustrated by the composition of the Working Committee during the last few years since the advent of the Socialist Party. The composition of the Committee has been determined all these years by the policy laid down by the plenary session of the Congress. As every session laid down a thoroughly Gandhian policy, the President accepted it either from conviction or as a mandate of the country, and also accepted Gandhiji's advice in selecting the members of the Working Committee. Naturally, only those formed the committee who unreservedly accepted the policy, if only for the time being. Thus there was a homogeneous committee, but in so far as there were parties in the Congress, the Committee was not necessarily of one party. Homogeneity was, of course, insisted upon in the sense of loyal acceptance of a common policy but not in the sense of all members bearing the same party label. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been an earnest Socialist but he could be a member of a Committee, predominantly non-Socialist, even when he was not a President because he accepted and loyally worked out the policy laid down by the Congress.

Gandhiji's "present" view is naturally like his past, that the Working Committee should consist of those who, apart from party labels—which are often, as now, most misleading—unreservedly accept the Congress policy which they have to carry out. And inasmuch as a certain policy has been laid down by the vast bulk of the delegates at Tripuri including many socialists—we do not know if they come under Mr. Bose's conception of Leftists—the Working Committee may well include such socialists as Pandit Jawaharlal as unreservedly and sincerely accept that policy, if only for the time being. It may be added however, that this time the question is simple. The Congress has imposed upon Gandhiji, whose policy it has insisted upon to determine the personnel of the Committee. And he knows best who will best carry out his policy.

I Cover Another Town

Calcutta . . . 3.

By D. F. Karaka

So we come today to the internal working of the Bengal Congress. If one approaches it like a surgeon one realises quite soon that there is a bad appendix inside the body which must be removed and the operation is so long overdue that peritonitis has set in. So that even after the operation it will take a long time for the body to recover.

* * * *

Before dissection one has to observe certain facts. Subhas Bose is the uncrowned king of Bengal. To the man in the street he is the saviour of the country, a proud son of Bengal, "the only retort to the autocracy of Gujarat." The Bengalis are proud of him. But the popularity he has with the man in the street is not shared by the political workers in Bengal. These more educated peoole see in him a different kind of person and sometimes they even see through him. That is th painful conclusion one arrives at after being some time in the political circles which matter in Calcutta.

* * * *

The key to Congress power is the Corporation where they have a decided and undoubted majority. Now the Corporation in Bengal is very big thing. They say that its revenue is larger than the revenue of the whole province of Assam. This being so the Corporation is a powerful thing and any one who controls the Corporation is also very powerful. You can make or unmake a friend or an enemy if you control the Corporation. Consequently one has to be careful not to annoy or offend those in power in the Corporation. It would be playing a dangerous game.

* * *

The majority which Subas and Sarat control in the Corporation make their hold over the Bengal Congress complete. The whole Congress is virtually at their command. If a newspaper should venture to criticise them, they can effect a ban on the paper and thus almost cripple it. I do not say for a moment that Subas and Sarat would do such a thing, but the fact that they have the power to do it, is sufficiently deterrent and keeps the critics of the Subas regime to very low numbers. The results is that nothing can be done against the wishes of the Bose brothers.

* * * *

One must say in fairness to Subas that as from his followers he has that support which a Bengali would give to a Bengali. More so now because thee is a widespread belief in this province that the Gujarati Maharathi and Madrasi influences in the Congress are out to squash the claims of Bengal. Perhaps because of this belief he found a solid support for himself at the presidential election.

* * * *

But there was another very significant statement made to me, which is worth examination. It was that Bengal voted for Subas because it believed that he stood no chance at all in the election, but that he wanted to put up a good show even though he would be defeated. Therefore, the election of Subas was as much of a surprise to Bengal as it was all over India. It follows from this that were the election to be held all over again, the verdict would be reversed. It also explains in some way the great support which met the resolution of Pandit Vallabh Pant at Tripuri.

* * * *

Gandhiji has now expressed himself in no uncertain terms. He has referred to the election of Subas as his (Gandhiji's) defeat. There would be, I am reliably given to understand, very few even among the Bengal Congress who would go against the expressed wish of Gandhiji. Subas or no Subas, Bengali or no Bengali, the influence of the Mahatma is still as strong as ever and Bengal is no exception to it.

* * * *

There is, moreover, a large section of Congress opnion in Bengal who believe that Subas ought to nave gracefully withdrawn, if not after the election at least after Gandhiji's article in the 'Harijan' and it would have done him as well as the Congress a world of good. His purpose being achieved of having successfully opposed the "Gujarati autocracy", as it is called, Bose could have with grace retired from the scene and his popularity would have been at its height. But now he has opposed not only "the Gujarati ele-

(Continued on Page 14 Col. 7)

NEXT POUNCE OF THE ALLIANCE FOR BRIGANDAGE

By H. N. Brailsford

When history comes to be written, the moralist of a future age may rank among the most singular of Herr Hitler's gifts his ability to stun and fascinate his neighbours.

He has just carried out a monstrous act of unprovoked aggression and robbery by annexing a State whose frontiers this country guaranteed only six months ago.

All that Mr. Chamberlain has to say is that he "bitterly regrets it", but cannot call it a breach of faith, though it is inconsistent with "the spirit of the Munich Agreement".

Accordingly he proposes to go on appeasing as before. So a rabbit might talk while the weasel's eye was upon it.

From this spectacle at Westminster let us turn away in contempt, and examine what the Fuehrer of all Europe has done. For this is his most singular and revealing exploit.

This man is a romantic, who spent much of his ill-educated youth in poring over history books. I remember noting with interest, as I listened on the wireless to his speech at Nuremberg after the annexation of Austria, the illuminating conclusion.

He stopped bellowing and in the dreaming tone of a sentimental adolescent announced that he had brought from Vienna the crown of the Holy Roman Empire. This note he struck again in the first proclamation of the German protectorate over Bohemia.

He is restoring that venerable if ramshackle Empire, which claimed since Charlemagne a vague secular authority over all Christendom, and did, in fact, enjoy the doubtful loyalty of all the princes of feudal Germany —and some others.

Among the others were the Czechs of Bohemia and Moravia, and, be it noted, the Hungarians and Italians.

Back To Paganism

So the racial theory on which Adolf Hitler operated at first has done its work. It served his turn against the Jews and carried him naturally enough to Vienna and the Sudeten land.

But he now "protects" the Slovaks and—in separate compartments—the Czechs. We have had our warning and so have his more immediate neighbours.

This restored Empire will claim the first place in a Christendom that is rattling back to paganism, and it will swallow, before it is sated or stopped, the lands that belonged to it of old—certainly Hungary, perhaps Holland.

Nor is that all. Those of us who have dipped into the recorded mind of aristocratic and Fascist Spain, know what its dream is to-day.

At the height of the Holy Roman Empire's power, under Charles V., the crowns of Spain and the Empire were united. Thereafter, so long as Habsburg princes ruled in Vienna and Madrid, Empire and Monarchy encircled France.

This dream also was realised when Barcelona fell, and this also Mr. Chamberlain may end by "bitterly regretting".

Day dreaming, with history books as his pillow, is only one of Hitler's occupations. He has satisfied the traditional racial hatred of the imperial Germans against the "Hussite" Czechs by himself occupying the proud citadel of Prague at the head of his troops.

But this emotional dreamer is also a realist. By this swoop he has acquired some thousands of warplanes to balance the increasing output of British and French industry, and with them not only the whole equipment of the army he has abolished, but two of the foremost munition plants in the world.

Italy's Demands

Planes wear out. But a more lasting advantage has been gained by this startling act of "brutality", to use the Fuehrer's favourite word. Since he holds Slovakia as a province of Germany, he has gone far to encircle Poland.

That opportunist Power, after joining in the rape of Czechoslovakia had been turning in alarm towards Paris once more and even towards Moscow. It, too, has had its lesson.

It has watched once again the stunned immobility of the Western Powers, and while it watched their impotence the German Empire swept round its southern border. From this same vantage ground the Empire controls Hungary.

It has been ably said, both in reference to Spain and to Central Europe, that the Axis is seizing positions for its use in the next war. But this "next war" is being waged already around us by bluff and audacity against poltroonery and treason.

If no battlefield carries its load of the slain, the casualties run already to five thousand. The prisoners—our comrades—are swept into German camps, where they do not enjoy the honours of war.

In due course, when Franco has completed the victory that British diplomacy and the arms of the Axis have together prepared for him, it will be Italy's turn.

On this subject, also, Downing Street for some time past has been preparing an atmosphere of "confidence". That is always its trumpet call for the retreat. But the more Hitler grasps, the more will Mussolini expect.

An alliance for brigandage cannot be maintained unless there is some approach to equality in the distribution of the spoils. To balance the acquisition of Austria and Czechoslovakia, Italy will expect something more substantial than her share of the joint control of Spain.

I saw enough in Libya to feel reasonably sure that her armed pressure is intended to wrest for her a broader foothold than she yet possesses for expansion in French Tunisia.

That, at least, she must gain,

(Continued on Page 13 Col. 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

HUNGARY AND SLOVAKIA

An armistice has been concluded between Slovakia and Hungary and all is well. The dispute with guns and aeroplanes evoked some interest while it lasted, because it was one between two vassals of the Rome-Berlin Axis. This interest was heightened when, in the very midst of the dispute, Herr Hitler, who had been displaying a strange indifference towards Slovakia, announced that that country, too, had been formally and 'legally' taken under his "protection." Herr Hitler, however, did not proceed even then to "protect" the country by his usual methods: a warning and an ultimatum to Hungary. He has apparently used friendly diplomatic methods. And this is intelligible. Any aggressive attitude towards Hungary would have greatly hampered his successful efforts to keep the Axis intact. Later on he can deal with Hungary as he pleases in connection with both, the boundary dispute and with Ruthenia.

MAINTAIN THE CONVENTION

After discussing for several days the various issues regarding the Mayoral election, the Congress Municipal Party asked its Executive Council to report whether or not it is feasible to maintain the old convention of each important community having the office by turn. Now, this communal convention is certainly not an ideal one. But so long as communal differences continue to be strong and minority communities are diffident, the convention may well be accepted as a lesser evil than the consequences of minorities going to the wall year after year. Moreover, the convention has worked very well these many years, and it is wise to let well alone. Finally, just at present minorities have become extremely sensitive and sections of them, by no means negligible in size or influence, are now positively distrustful of the growing influence of the majority community in the Congress and the institutions controlled by it. In these circumstances the wisest course for the Congress Municipal Party is to maintain the old convention intact, at least for the next few years. We are glad the Executive Council of the Congress Municipal Party has recommended the adoption of this course.

PROHIBITION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The Bombay Government are understood to be discussing various methods of relieving the unemployment that may be caused by the prohibition movement in the city and other parts of the Province. They will certainly do all that is possible, and soon enough those who will be thrown out of work will find more wholesome work. Many liquor shops can be converted into tea shops, and many toddy tappers will learn to make 'gur' from palm juice. Carefully prepared, such 'gur' is wholesome and is already in common use in many coastal towns in the province. Speaking generally, it should not be difficult to realise that when food, which was once converted into poison, remains to be used as food in one form or other, the result must in the long run make for more employment and more efficiency.

BANDRA TANNING INSTITUTE

The opening of the Tanning Institute and the Leather Working School at Chamdewala-ki-Wadi, at Bandra, by the Bombay Premier, is a notable achievement of which any Provincial Government may be proud. Such institutions promote an important industry, provide opportunities for better education and employment of Harijans, and promote social intercourse by associating other communities with them in pursuits believed by many Hindus to be unclean. It is for these reasons that Gandhiji has always given special prominence to tanning in all his efforts to promote village industries. The new Institute of Bandra will help much to popularise improved processes in tanning and leather-work, and we share the Premier's hope that, in course of time, more leather and tanning factories will cluster round the Institute, which is itself a notable development of the small tanning school which he himself did much to found many years ago.

BOMBAY HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH

The last annual report of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh (for the year 1937-'38) shows a steady, if unpretentious, record of service. The Board received recognition from the Government of Bombay during the period under review and also a small grant. The passing of the Temple Entry Bill by the Bombay Legislature was utilised by the Board and, thanks to their propaganda, 26 new temples were thrown open to the Harijans during the last year, which is really a creditable achievement. Another field in which considerable activity is evident is the educational field, in which nearly 150 needy students received help from the Sangh. The amount dispensed by way of grants and loans came up to about Rs. 6,000. The Board also served as an advisory bureau and submitted a number of constructive schemes to the Government for the amelioration of Harijans in various localities. It is to be hoped that the Board will receive more encouraging support from the public.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Whisky is a reliable senses taker.

Lots of friends are retained by not saying the smart things we might have said.

He isn't always happiest who wears the happiest look.

There are but few women lawyers. A woman would rather lay down the law to one man than to practise it in court.

Yes, a woman saw the first snake, but men have been seeing them ever since.

Few attributes of character are more charming than the faculty of gracefully acknowledging one's error.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

We are moved by no selfish national ambitions, but are confronted with a moral issue, from which it is impossible to escape and as to which it is impossible to be neutral."

—His Grace The Archbishop of Canterbury.

* * * *

A correction has been issued in respect of Mr. Jinnah's recent speech in the Assembly. He was reported to have referred to injustices inflicted upon Muslims in "Baluchistan. Waziristan and Jaipur," whereas the actual words were "Palestine. Waziristan and Jaipur."

We sympathise with the unfortunate people of Baluchistan.

* * * *

"A new palace is to be constructed for the Raja of Jawhar at an estimated cost of 3,00,000"—news item.

As a memorial monument to the recent address of the Viceroy at the Princes' Conference?

* * * *

One of the qualifications of the Governor-designate of Madras is, according to Anglo-India, "the advantage of being the son of one who was a Member of Parliament for nearly thirty years, latterly as Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker—Lord Rankeillour."

The paper, of course, quite inadvertently omits to mention the great interest that Lord Rankeillour used to take in India as a member of the Churchill-Page-Croft-O'-Dwyer group.

By the way, we do hope Captain Hope also did his duty in those days.

* * * *

Points from Signor Mussolini's speech:

(1) "We consider perpetual peace as a catastrophe for civilisation", (2) "a period of waiting turns is definitely closed", (3) attempts to unhinge and bend the Rome-Berlin Axis are puerile, (4) "what has happened in Central Europe was destined to happen" (5) "the great democracies weep bitterly....." (6) authoritarian regimes will take up the "challenge" of democratic coalition and "pass from defence (sic) to attack at every point of the earth." (7) Italian demands are "Tunis, Jibouti and the Suez Canal" and (8) "the order of the day is more guns, more ships, more aeroplanes."

* * * *

And the interpretation of the speech is:—

"It is felt (in authoritative quarters that while the Duce's address does not lack the customary vigour and pugnacity, there is little that can be taken as aggressive in its substance."

* * * *

The authoritative quarters are, of course, authoritative quarters in London.

Need we add anything more than our admiration for the —er—customary spiritual and moral resilience of the authoritative quarters?

And a prayer for France. Amen.

* * * *

At Last?

Next Wednesday, Mr. Neville Chamberlain "will entertain Their Majesties" at dinner for the first time.

Let us hope Their Majesties will be entertained by the British Prime Minister.

* * * *

U.S. Stands for Peace.

—Headline.

It certainly does. But the misfortune is that it insists on standing at a distance of a few thousand miles.

* * * *

'My wife thinks I'm a treasure.'
'Mine thinks I am a treasury.'

Transfer Of Administrative Officers

Minister's Reply To Mehta's Criticisms

For nearly two and a half hours, a cut-motion moved by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala under the item "General Administration" to criticise the "unnecessary burden on the tax-payers" was the subject-matter of discussion in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Monday.

In the supplementary statement of expenditure for the year 1938-39 under the item, "Publicity Officer and Translators' Department, gave the following explanatory note:

"With a view to initiating schemes of publicity on behalf of Government to counteracting and correcting misrepresentations and misapprehensions of Government's policy and activities, and to producing and editing a monthly periodical ("The Public Information Series," Bombay), to contain information of Government's activities, Government decided that it was necessary, as an experimental measure, to increase temporarily the establishment of the Directorate of Information by appointing a Public Relations Officer with a small staff to assist him.

OPPOSITION ANSWERED

The Opposition arguments were crystallised by Mr. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, in the course of his reply, into mainly two trends, namely, whether the creation of the office was necessary and the person appointed was efficient for the work.

APPOINTMENT JUSTIFIED.

With regard to the first point, the Minister stated that the office was as essential as "oxygen to an individual". The previous Government did not seem to be responsible to public opinion and therefore could ignore the day-to-day fluctuations of public opinion. Anent the second point, it was necessary to see that whether the person appointed was efficient and could satisfy Government purpose. The Publicity office was not an unemployment Bureau and, further, Government was trying him for one year.

MEHTA DESERVES SYMPATHY.

Replying to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Minister stated that Mr. Mehta deserved sympathy for the lack of publicity given by the newspapers for his speeches in the House But his speeches were full of abuses of Government and were noted for the trick of words and warnings which meant nothing.

The cut-motion was pressed to a division and lost, 21 voting for and 48 against.

A CUTTING REPLY.

A cutting reply to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta when he opposed the grant to raise a general discussion on the policy of Government, was given by Mr. Morarji, Desai Minister for Revenue.

All the supplementary grants were passed by the House which adjourned till Tuesday, the last day for discussion of demands.

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar was in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Mr. S. L. Karandikar, and Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the movers of the motions, criticised the appointment. Mr. Jhabvala thought that there was no need for the present appointment and the pay was "heavy." The Public Relation Officers' job, according to him was only to boost the ministers especially the Minister for Law and Order.

Mr. Karandikar observed that the Vernacular Press had been recently criticising the P. R. O. for discriminating between English and Vernacular papers in giving news. Further the Public Services Commission should have been consulted in the appointment. The present incumbent did not belong to the Bombay province and he objected to the appointment on that ground as well. The post should have been advertised.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi also supported the cut motion.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan was surprised, when he heard about Mr. Iyer's appointment because he was under the impression that Mr. Iyer belonged to the staff of the "Bombay Sentinel" and added "I need not say anything about the relations of the "Sentinel" and the Home Minister. There is no love lost between the two." He had nothing to say against the present appointment and was for extension of the department.

He added that the criticisms of some of the members of the Opposition seemed to him unkind. The P. R. O. came from the "Bombay Chronicle" which was impartial. Sometimes, the paper did not spare even the Congress Ministers. The department needed to be extended and it was done in the case of U. P. and Bengal. The Madras Ministry possessed even a Minister for publicity. Public opinion, he added was more and influenced by vernacular newspapers.

MUNSHI'S REPLY

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, gave an effective reply to the objections made out against the appointment.

There was, he said, a great necessity now for an officer who would keep a close contact with the Press. The officer in question, should keep in touch with the day-to-day fluctuation of public opinion and the Minister should be kept informed about it. He should keep himself in direct touch between the Ministers and the Press. The Ministers could not interview the Press representatives always and they were likely to pick up floating rumours from the Secretariat and it was, therefore, necessary that there should be a responsible officer.

Several rumours and canards were being published and they had to be contradicted immediately

As for the charge of Mr. Iyer helping him (Minister) to get sensational headlines in the newspapers, Mr. Munshi said that he did not do anything of the sort as was evident from Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan's reply. "Even now" he said, "I am in the headlines in the "Sentinel" and nobody would accuse the "Sentinel" of being partial to me."

Mr. Munshi thought that Mr. Iyer was a very efficient and seasoned journalist and was the best man for the job.

WELCOMED BY PRESS

The appointment was welcomed by the Press.

With regard to the criticisms

(Continued on page 12, col. 1)

THE DRUNKARD'S GRAVE

Reproduced from Mr. Hormasji D. Pesikaka's book "Madhupan or The Drink Question" published in 1889.

Turkish Election Surprises

Many Former Deputies Defeated

ANKARA, March. 26.

Many former influential deputies have lost their seats in the general election for National Assembly including Shukrukaya who for many years was Kemal Ataturk's Minister for the interior and Shakir Kassabir Minister for National Economy.

All members however belong to the People's Party which is the only political party existing in Turkey.

Fourteen women are among the 424 deputies elected.—Reuter.

REPUBLICAN-REBEL NEGOTIATIONS BREAK-DOWN

PARIS, March 26.

"Negotiations for surrender of Madrid to General Franco have broken down", announced Senor Del Rio Secretary of the Council of National Defence in Madrid in a broadcast to-night.

After outlining exchanges between Madrid and Burgos he said, "the Burgos Government broke off negotiations at 6 p.m.

Senor De' Rio announced that the break down was for the moment on the question of evacuation of leaders and handing over of planes.— Reuter.

'SURRENDER TO FATHERLAND'

Franco's Last Appeal To Republicans

BURGOS, March 26

An eleventh hour appeal "before the final great offensive" addressed by General Franco to Spaniards of the Republican Zone says that the Nationalists repeat all the previous offers of generous pardon for all those who have not committed crimes.

Surrender to Fatherland should be honourable but it would be criminal lunacy to shed further blood for a lost cause.—Reuter

Franco Demanded Unconditional Surrender On All Fronts

MADRID, March 26.

A national Defence Council broadcast to republican Spain announced "The imminence of a Franco offensive after the failure of peace negotiations" and exhorted the republicans to follow only the Council's orders.

Senor Del Rio, relating the course of the negotiations with General Franco stated that inexplicably when the terms were being agreed. General Franco in view of the alleged republican delay in handing over a symbolic portion of territory suddenly insisted on immediate and unconditional surrender of all fronts and declared it was no longer possible to hold back the offensive.—Reuter.

NO OFFICIAL STATEMENT YET

MADRID, March 26.

Inhabitants of the Capital are still wondering why no official statement concerning peace negotiations has yet been issued.—Reuter.

PROHIBITION WEEK IN CITY

Meeting At Madanpura And Volunteer Rally At Kamgar Maidan

Under the auspices of the Prohibition Propaganda Board of the Government of Bombay, a public meeting will be held at the Willingdon Gardens, Madanpura, at 9 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, will preside. The speakers will include the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, and Messrs. S. K Patil and Ali Bahadur Khan.

VOLUNTEER RALLY.

A grand rally of volunteers will be held at Kamgar Maidan on Wednesday at 4 p.m. as part of the Prohibition Propaganda Week. Members of the various Volunteers Corps will proceed on a route march from different parts of the city and reach Kamgar Maidan from where they will go round the labour area. In the evening at 6-30 a mass meeting of the workers will be held under the auspices of the Prohibition Propaganda Board, and speakers will exhort the workers to cooperate with the Government in its efforts to kill the demon of "Drink." At this meeting an effigy measuring 20' by 15' depicting "Drink" will be burnt

"C" WARD.

A cycle procession will start from Dhobi Talao Maidan at 7-30 a.m. (Standard Time) led by Sjt. Bhavanbhai Jhinabhai and Sjt. Karunashanker and pass through the following routes and carry on the Prohibition Propaganda.

ROUTE: Azad Maidan, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, C. P. Tank, Durgadevi, Kumbharwada, Gol Pitha, Gulalvadi, Abdul Rehman Street, Crawford Market, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, Sheik Memon Street and Kalbadevi Road.

The procession will disperse at the Kalbadevi Road Ward Office.

Students and volunteers of "C" Ward are requested to participate in it. They are requested to be present at the Dhobi Talao Maidan before 7-00 a.m. (S.T.)

"B" WARD.

At 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) a cycle procession led by Sjt. Mavji Gordhandas Kantanvala will start from the Mandvi Congress Committee Office and passing through the following routes will carry on the Prohibition Propaganda The procession will disperse at Darlasthan Galli.

ROUTE: Kharek Bazar, Kolivada, Argyle Road, Umerkhadi, Cement Chawl, Harijan Chawl, Chinch Bunder and Bhat Bazar.

"B" WARD.

At 7-00 a.m. (S.T.) a Prabhat Pheri will start from "B" Ward Congress Committee Office, led by Sjt. Mavjibhai Kantanvala and carry on Prohibition Propaganda passing through various routes in "B" Ward.

All the volunteers of "B" Ward are requested to be present before 6-30 a.m. (S.T.)

"E" WARD.

At 8-00 a.m. (S.T.) a cycle procession led by Sjt. Borkar will pass through the following routes and disperse at the Congress House:

ROUTE: Ghorapdeo Maidan, Connaught Road, Parel Road, Byculla Road, DeLisle Road, Bura Parsi, Kamatipura, Durgadevi, C., P. Tank, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

"F" WARD.

At 4-00 p.m. (S.T.) a route march of all the Volunteer Corps will start from Kamgar Maidan and will pass through various Wards carrying on Prohibition Propaganda and will join the public meeting at 6-30 p.m. at Kamgar Maidan. All the Volunteer Corps of the City are requested to be present before 3-00 p.m. (S.T.) at Kamgar Maidan.

Chamberlain Not Resigning

Rearmament Continues At Top Speed

LONDON, Mar. 27.

There is no foundation for rumours carried in certain Sunday newspapers and elsewhere that the Prime Minister might resign says Reuter's lobby correspondent.

Statements regarding a split in the Cabinet have probably arisen from the fact that undoubtedly the question of the imposition of conscription and the probable raising of the matter by French ministers have been under consideration of ministers all of whom may not have been of the same mind thereon.

It is not believed however that there will be an immediate issue for ministerial discussions. Government are pledged not to introduce conscription during peacetime and if any departure from this policy is contemplated it would be necessary to consult other political parties.

It is not believed, adds the correspondent, that the matter has yet taken a concrete form.

Rearmament at the highest speed remains to be the first preoccupation of the ministers.—Reuter.

FILM EXHIBITION IN WEST MINSTER ABBEY

LONDON, March 27.

For the first time in its history Westminster Abbey yesterday evening was adapted for showing a film, namely, "Holyland".

One thousand people were present including representatives of the Russian, Greek and Syrian Orthodox Churches, while the Bishop of Jerusalem acted as commentator on the film which showed Biblical scenes and modern activities in Palestine. Christian festivals, Moslem pilgrims arriving at Jerusalem and Jews at the Wailing Wall.

The Dean of St. Pauls led a prayer for peace in Palestine and for the Jewish race and the congregation at the close sang the hymn "Pray That Jerusalem May Have Peace'.—Reuter.

NATIONAL LIBERAL M. P. DEAD

LONDON, March 26.

The death has occurred of Edward Strauss, Liberal National, M.P., North Southwark on Saturday night.

The death of Mr. Edward Strauss has brought deaths of M.P.'s during the past week to four, others being Mr. James Brown (Labour) Ayrshire, Sir Sydney Herbert (Conservative) Abbey Division, Westminster and Sir David Reid (Conservative).—Reuter.

SIR BASIL THOMSON DEAD

LONDON, Mar. 27.

The death is announced of Sir Basil Thomson.—Reuter.

PROHIBITION WEEK IN "G" WARD

The following programme has been chalked out by the "G" Ward District Congress Committee for prohibition week in "G" Ward. The Bharatiya Navayuvak Mandal will coloperate in this programme. 29-3-38 Prabhat Pheri will start at 7 p.m. from Saitan Chowky area and will terminate at Pimpal Par Maidan, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, where a Flag Salutation will be performed by Sjt. I. S Patel.

Public meeting at Worli Koliwada at 9 p.m. where Sjt. V. B. Karnik, Sjt. J. R. Shastri, Sjt. Tajuddin F. Ajmeri, Jamnadas Thakkar and others will speak on prohibition.

Prohibition Week

Nation In Arms Against Liquor

Govt. May Lose Revenue, But People Stand To Gain, Says Premier

"The unanimity with which Prohibition proposals in this Province were acclaimed by all sections of the Provincial Legislature is proof positive that in this respect India stands absolutely united, declared the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, presiding over the Prohibition Propaganda meeting held at Ghorapdeo on Monday night.

Sjt. Kher added: The number of people who look upon the use of liquor and other intoxicants as necessary for human well-being is very small and negligible. On the other hand there is an overwhelmingly large number of persons in this country who have no doubt in their minds that drink is an unmitigated evil and that it should go at any cost.

Continuing Mr. Kher said that tradition, public opinion and religion were all against drinking in India.

Numerous experiments have been made which have exclusively brought out that there is an enormous loss of efficiency and thereby of national wealth in consequence of the use of alcohol.

COWARD'S ARGUMENTS

Arguments of those who support drink on the ground that it helps in drowning worry and forget fatigue are the arguments of the coward who would let the people commit suicide because of depressing conditions rather than bestir himself to prevent the suicides and improve those conditions. The temporary relief from worry etc., is purchased at the cost of disease, death etc., which make life increasingly intolerable.

PEOPLE'S GAIN

Referring to the question of loss of revenue the Prime Minister said that loss of revenue on this count was not loss of national wealth. For every rupee that Government loses by way of taxation, the people gain by three to four rupees.

The Prime Minister referred to the success that has met the Prohibition scheme in Ahmedabad.

The result of Prohibition in Ahmedabad has been that the people are happier, more contented than before, have more money for food and clothes; there is cleanliness in evidence; people have become more sanitary and women who had only heard of jewellery were getting jewels prepared due to their being able to save money, which has been possible only because of Prohibition.

Continuing Mr. Kher said that the Government were considering the question of opening shops, where good food, aerated waters, etc., will be available to the people. They were also considering the giving of lands to the Bhandaris and so help solve the problem of unemployment with which they will be faced.

CONCESSIONS

Referring to the Christians, who attach a ceremonial importance to wine for the Holy Communions he said that since non-interference in religious practices was their policy provision would be made for this. The same would hold good to the Parsees also if it were established that the use of wine on particular occasions was a religious obligation on them, though in either case the provisions would be strictly within the requirements of their religious ceremonies, and could not be used for mere pleasure.

MESSAGES FROM LEADERS

The Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder read out congratulatory telegrams received from Mahatma Gandhi, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mrs. Naidu and others.

Referring to the prohibition experiments which were tried in the North, Central and Southern divisions, he said that the campaign was entirely successful in those places.

He gave instances of families, who since they had given up drinks had increased their standard of living.

He appealed to the audience to help the Government in all possible manner.

Sjt. Shankerrao Deo, congratulated the Ministry on their bold step and said that the social, economic and political emancipation of the country was inextricably linked up with prohibition.

French Reaction To Mussolini's Speech

PARIS, March 26.

The chief importance of Signor Mussolini's speech from the French point of view is that for the first time it publicly stated that the Italian claims concern Tunis, Jibuti and the Suez Canal, while Nice, Savoy and Corsica are not mentioned.

Authoritative circles are reticent whether Sgr. Mussolini's words afford an opening for negotiations as nothing precise was said with regard to details or the extent of Italian claims but it is unofficially believed that France will take an opportunity to take soundings through diplomatic channels with regard to the possibility of reopening negotiations.

It is thought that the approach of the end of the Spanish civil war may create a better atmosphere for negotiations and the French official adherence to the Franco-Italian Agreement of 1935 as a basis for discussion may be qualified by the fact that as a result of the Italian conquest of Abyssinia the situation with regard to the Jibuti-Addis Ababa Railway has altered since the agreement was signed.—Reuter.

ITALY REQUIRES STRAIGHT REPLY

BERLIN, March 26.

An inspired statement to the foreign press says "Italy has now clearly defined in the words of the head of the Government its historic claims regarding Tunis, Jibuti and Suez—the question of 'modus' has been left open—so that there can scarcely exist any longer the possibility of evading a reply.—Reuter.

"NEW CONCEPTION OF LIFE UNITES US"

ROME, Mar. 26.

Sgr. Mussolini has replied to Herr Hitler's telegram of congratulations on the occasion of the Fascist Anniversary saying "the new conception of life unites our two revolutionary movements which is destined to crack reactionaries and conservative positions of the old world and eleminate the danger of Bolshevik ideology."—Reuter

GERMANY APPROVES OF DUCE'S SPEECH

BERLIN, March 26.

Wholehearted support and approval is accorded to Sgr. Mussolini's speech. He showed clearly that peace was not tantamount to an unconditional preservation of the past, which was like forbidding the pulling down of the old house, said one spokesman.

He added: We have declared that the house must be rebuilt. If Britain risks a war she cannot believe conditions will remain the same at the end of it.—Reuter.

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Nebraska is in America, of course.

Fleet Street, as all the world knows, is in London. Yet a great London paper talked from Fleet Street in London with two pioneers 14 miles above Nebraska.

That was about four years ago now, but the wonder of it ought not to have worn off.

Up into the stratosphere went the United States balloon. Its pilot was Captain Orvil Anderson, its observer Captain Albert Stevens. To climb 14 miles into the air—nearly three times as high as the highest peak of Mount Everest—was an achievement in itself; but so amazing is the age in which we live, and so wonderful are the possibilities of life to-day, that an editor in his room in Fleet Street could discuss weather conditions with the two men above the clouds, explorers of that mysterious region of the upper air about which, even now, we know very little.

The story of conquerors of the heights who talked to Fleet Street is told again here simply because we ought not to get into the habit of taking these achievements for granted. One of the purposes behind these panels is to stress the fact that what is being done to-day in a thousand ways is supremely wonderful, and that it will be a pity if we grow so familiar with wonders that we cease to wonder at them.

Less than fifty years ago the idea of a man on the ground talking with a man 14 miles above his head would have been absurd. To-day the miracle is well nigh forgotten.

India Tied To Wheels Of Empire Chariot!

NO PREFERENCES UNDER VESTED INTERESTS

Satyamurti, Joshi And Das Lead Attack On Indo-British Trade Pact

NEW DELHI, March 27.

The Assembly to-day began the two-days debate on the new Indo-British Trade Agreement Sir Thomas Ainscough, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India, and Mr. Yoshida, the Japanese Consul-General, were among interested spectators in the gallery.

Sir Mohammed Zafrullah, Commerce Member, opened the debate with a powerful one-hour speech to which the House listened for the most part with close and silent attention.

He moved: "This Assembly approves the trade agreements signed on March 20, 1939, between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India."

He gave a detailed exposition of the advantages that, he said India had secured as a result of the agreement. He began with an explanation of the protracted nature of the negotiations which had lasted three years now. They had certainly taken longer than had been anticipated at various stages, but the House, would appreciate that the search for a basis of settlement satisfactory to both sides on a wide range of complex questions naturally took a good deal of time.

PROBLEM OF CEYLON

Illustrative of the time required to dispose even of questions which appeared comparatively simple was the subject of Ceylon. It took the Government of India several meetings to persuade the Colonial Office that, having regard to Ceylon's proximity to India and to the variety of other questions besides trade that were involved, the question of Ceylon should be kept apart from these discussions. Sir Zafrullah assured the House that there was no lack of anxiety or preparation on the part of the Government of India to secure an earlier settlement of the question. He gratefully acknowledged the assistance of the unofficial advisers. Their help, he said, was of the greatest value, but it was unfortunate that there were differences between their point of view and that of Government. Nevertheless, if there were satisfactory features in this agreement, they would not have been so satisfactory if it had not been for the assistance of the non-official advisers. He himself took the responsibility for whatever cause for dissatisfaction the agreement might contain.

COTTON ARTICLES

Explaining the cotton articles, Sir Zafrullah referred to the continuous decline since the war in the imports into India of United Kingdom cotton goods coupled with the continuous increase in Lancashire's takings of Indian cotton. The position, therefore, that confronted the unofficial advisers and himself in June 1937, when the negotiation began, was that if we were anxious to secure free access to the United Kingdom markets something had to be done to assist their imports into India. Against this background, Sir Zafrullah briefly detailed the provisions of the agreement and rebutted the suggestion that the agreement would place an intolerable burden on the textile industry in India. This he said was to take an extremely exaggerated view. The resource and enterprise of the industry, the high degree of efficiency it had reached by this time and the further improvements that in certain matter it was capable of making were the fullest guarantee that these concessions would not call for any undue sacrifice on the industry's part. The industry had made steady improvement in exporting to the United Kingdom and colonies where it competed on equal terms with the United Kingdom.

Without the help of any protection the Indian industry was making headway in the colonies and it confirmed him in the belief that the sacrifice that it was called upon to make in the interests of India's trade would be very small one. The main advantage to India of the cotton articles of the agreement was the continued assurance that the United Kingdom would do whatever was possible to take an increased quantity of Indian cotton and improve the percentage of short staple cotton in their takings. In this connection Sir Zafrullah gave figures to dispel the impression that Lancashire was not taking sufficient short staple cotton. The percentage of short staple (that is 7/8th of an inch) cotton to the total quantity was 41.4 in 1933 and had increased to 61.2 in 1938. It was thus very near the percentage that cotton interests suggested in the course of conversations with Lancashire.

OTTAWA PRESERVED

Proceeding to other parts of the agreement, Sir Zafrullah declared that almost every concession India had under the Ottawa Agreement had been preserved almost intact.

The two exceptions were rice and wheat. The modification in the reference for rice was practically no concern of India because India exported certain high grades which were unaffected; while as regards wheat, because of enormous world stocks, India had little chance of becoming an exporting country. Furthermore, Canada and Australia had also surrendered the preference on wheat and so long as Australia and India were on the same level, Indian industry would not be affected adversely.

After explaining the position with regard to other articles such as chrome, linseed, hides and skins, Sir Zafrullah summed up by stating that total number of items of U. K. goods to which India gave preference under the Ottawa Agreement had been 106 and this had been reduced to 20; representing withdrawal of preferences amounting to Rs. 11 crores. In the United Kingdom, India would enjoy preferences on 82 per cent of her export trade. Looking at it from another standpoint, on 88 per cent. of India's total imports, the United Kingdom would enjoy no preferences, leaving India free to use this large percentage of her imports as a bargaining weapon to make her own arrangements with other countries.

CRITERION TO JUDGE

Apart from the actual arrangements, the value of a trade agreement must also be judged from the quantity of trade between the two countries, the exchange and other conditions that prevail in the countries. The United Kingdom, said Sir Zafrullah, was India's largest customer. Of our exports, the United Kingdom's share was 27 per cent. in 1933. For the first ten months of this year it was 34.7 per cent. The balance of trade between the two countries which was once adverse to the extent of thirty or forty crores gradually became favourable till for the ten months of 1938 the favourable balance was 8 crores.

Taking everything into consideration and remembering that there could not be an agreement which gave advantages to one side only, agreement was extremely beneficial to India and the House ought to record its approval of it. (cheers).

Mr T. S. A. Chettiar put a question asking whether the Government would abide by the vote of the House.

Sir Zafrullah said that Government would come to no decision without paying careful consideration to the views expressed by the House.

THREE AMENDMENTS.

Three amendments to Sir Muhammad's motion were moved. Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta moved that the consideration of the proposals contained in the trade agreement be postponed till the next Simla session pending an investigation as to their probable effect on the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of India by a committee consisting of the Commerce Member, leaders of different parties in the House, one elected non-official member of the House representing Commerce, one elected non-official member representing industry and one unattached member.

Mr. Aikman next moved that the consideration of the motion be adjourned till the Simla session pending the report of a committee of the House, consisting of a majority of elected members, elected by the single tranferable vote, which committee shall examine the probable effects of the agreement on the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of India.

"POSTPONE IT."

Sardar Sant Singh moved the last of the amendments namely, that for the original motion the following be substituted:—"Having considered the Trade Agreement made between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India this House is of opinion that the enforcement of the agreement be postponed till His Majesty's Government agrees to modify the same by guaranteeing purchase of 650,000 bales of Indian cotton in the first year raising to one million bales within three years with a proportion of 30 and 70 between the long and short staple."

"VAST AND COMPLICATED."

Urging the need for postponing the agreement Mr. A. C. Datta pointed out that the subject was so vast and complicated as to take nearly three years for completing the negotiations. Besides, he said, such a postponement would not have any adverse effect because under Article 16 of the Agreement the two Governments, pending the coming into force of the Agreement, could apply its provisions as far as might be possible. Government he continued, in these matters only confined themselves to trade with the United Kingdom, particularly Lancashire. The whole question was in short the protection of Lancashire industries as against the protection of Indian Textile Industry and between the two competitors one had to be sacrificed and the sacrifice was India's Textile Industry.

Mr. Aikman stated that the European group felt strongly and unanimously that the new agreement was overwhelmingly in India's interest.

Great Britain and India, he continued, have one common objective in the economic field and that was the maintenance of their export trade, in one case of manufactured goods and in the other of agricultural produce and semi-manufactured goods. There was therefore an opportunity for safeguarding the trade between the two countries and for increasing it to the fullest extent by a policy of mutual co-operation which involved a policy of give and take.

SATYAMURTI'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Satyamurti opposing the motion and the amendments declared that it was not in the best interests of the country to keep this agreement hanging fire for any length of time. He pointed out that this Agreement did not bring about any of the results which Mr. Jinnah's 1936 resolution urging the termination of the Ottawa Agreement had recommended. The agreement further differed from the majority views of the unofficial advisers whom the Government had selected. The one factor which had clouded the whole agreement was the dominant part played by Lancashire. The unofficial advisers, he continued, had recommended that the total preference given to the United Kingdom should not go beyond three crores while the agreement gave about seven and a half crores.

USELESS PREFERENCES.

Turning to the actual proposals, he declared that the preferences given to India were neither of much importance nor useful to her. As for the cotton part of the agreement he was of opinion that while it gave no immediate advantage to the Indian cotton grower—remembering that the agreement was for a period of three years—the sacrifices proposed to be borne by the Indian Textile Industry were out of all proportion On the other hand, as far as imports into India were concerned Lancashire received an immediate benefit.

The question of making changes in the Quantum of protection to the Textile Industry, continued Mr. Satyamurti, was not a matter that could be left to a trade agreement but was one which must be dealt with by a Tariff Board. He, therefore, felt that the House had no option but to denounce the agreement as not being in the interests of the country.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed pointed out that the crucial test of any trade agreement was whether the export trade of the country was likely to increase as a result. The problem was viewed more from the viewpoint of the propaganda of Bombay Millowners and not from the interests of other parts of the country which were also equally interested in the trade of India. He appealed to the Textile Industry to take into account the interests of the grower and the consumer.

Sardar Sant Singh felt that the Commerce Member's arguments were mainly aimed at showing the advantages of this agreement over the previous agreement, which had been condemned by the whole country. He strongly criticised the failure of the Government to adhere to the report of the unofficial advisers who were Government's own nominees.

IN INTERESTS OF HANDLOOM

Seth Govindas said non-official advisers submitted as many as 14 different reports and it was regrettable that only three of these should have been published and even the recommendations made in these should not have been given effect to.

Referring to the cotton textile provisions, he pointed out that if more cloth from Lancashire was imported into India, not only would the production of Indian mills but the price of Indian mill products would go down. In the interest of the handloom industry declared Seth Govind Das, the country should even boycott mill cloth but before boycotting Indian mill cloth, the country should boycott imported cloth. Seth Govind Das also referred to repeated declarations made by commerce members in the past that in fiscal matters Government would abide by the verdict of the House. He hoped that Government would adhere to those declarations.

Sir Bryce Burt speaking as one who had long experience of Indian agriculture declared that the agreement would be immensely helpful to the interests of the Indian cultivator and was worth considerable sacrifice by other sections of the people if any sacrifice was involved.

MUSLIM VIEWPOINT

Mr. Shaban analysed the agreement from the point of view of its value to the Muslim community. The preferences on exports like oilseeds, rice, vegetable oils, etc., would benefit all producers whether Muslim or non-Muslim. There were however certain preferences which were of special value to Muslims as they had a larger share in the production of these commodities.

He felt that the complaint against the cotton article while intelligible was not justifiable as a close re-examination revealed that gains and sacrifices were reciprocal.

WHY DEPEND ON BRITAIN?

Mr. B. Das in a brief speech declared that India did not want to be tied to the chariot wheels of Great Britain, particularly in the matter of trade agreements. He was surprised at the Government of India not putting up a better case for India. Had the Government of India, he asked the Commerce Member, the freedom to negotiate trade agreements with other countries? The Government of India, he asserted had no power at all to make such negotiations without the sanction of the United Kingdom. He pointed out that by this sort of methods in the past, India had lost her trade on the continent with Germany, France and other countries. What India needed above all things, he concluded, was freedom of trade instead of being compelled to depend on the whims of and needs of Great Britain.

VESTED INTERESTS

Mr. N. M. Joshi was of opinion that constitutionally, politically and economically there were disadvantages to a trade treaty between England and India. The Indian executive councillor and the Indian Member of the Secretariat might have done their best but constitutionally they formed part of a Government which would stand in the way of any valuable concessions to India. The Government of India, declared, had failed to give any promise that they would abide by the decision of the House on the question of this agreement. He also pointed out that even if the House acquiesced to this agreement there was nothing to prevent Government from giving some additional preference as the Finance Member had done in the matter of the cotton duty. Lancashire, he continued, objected to India's freedom because of vested interests and these agreements only went towards propping up those vested interests the breaking up of which would contribute towards Indian freedom. The present agreement, if accepted, would not secure for India even as good terms as were obtained from the Indo-Japanese Agreement.

Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi amid many interruptions maintained that taking it as a whole the agreement was really to the advantage of India. He criticised the mill industry of Bombay and Ahmedabad and declared that the Congress benches were ready to fight for the industry because it supplied the Congress army with sinews of war. Because the agreement was likely to affect that industry the Congress benches were willing to condemn the whole agreement even though it might, in other respects be helpful to India.

SUSPICIOUS RECIPROCITY

Mr. Manu Subedar referred to the nomination of three official members for the debate (Sir Eryce Burt, Mr. H. Dow and Mr. N. R. Pillai) and asked why any of the non-official advisers were not nominated so that the House could hear them? Whenever there was talk of reciprocity between England and India, said Mr. Subedar, he grew suspicious. The House knew how the so-called reciprocity with regard to double income-tax relief had worked.

Referring to the claim that the preferences granted by India to the United Kingdom had been reduced from 18 to 7 crores. Mr. Subedar pointed out that steel and textiles should be added and that the preference given to the United Kingdom, an industrial country, was more valuable than the preferences given by her to India, an agricultural country, because India could adjust the produce of her fields while the mill industry in England could not be adjusted to produce anything else but cloth. India, therefore, had been made to pay once more as she had been made to pay before.

Mr. Nauman stressed the principle that in an agreement a policy of give and take should be adopted. Everything oneself it was not possible in an agreement.

Mr. Nauman had not concluded when the House rose at six P.M. an hour later than usual. The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

'A SHORT STORY'

Quiet And Shy

BY MEREDITH SCHOLL.

When there are two men and a girl involved there is bound to be trouble. Especially when the girl is as good looking as Simone Mill.

She had reddish hair and greenish eyes, and she liked sports. We invited her to spend a couple of weeks with us at camp, not knowing, of course, that Val Marcus was going to surprise us with a visit. We hadn't planned on Val. In fact, we had hoped that Simone and Neil Spangler, who painted pictures for a living and owned the camp across the cove where he lived with motherly Mrs. Nesbit, his housekeeper, would find a good deal of interest in each other.

They did, too. Possibly because they were opposites. Neil was quiet and shy with more dependable qualities than you could shake a stick at. He liked good music and read a lot, but never boasted.

Simone, who had been used to the big strong athletic type, liked him. They got along fine. Then Val arrived, and we decided she had been only marking time with Neil until somebody more like herself came along.

I'd met Val out west the summer before and asked him to drop in and see us if he ever came east. He was too handsome for his own good. More, he had that natural, instinctive co-ordination between brain and muscles that makes good athletes.

The first few days Val was with us Simone didn't see Neil. That made me feel bad. I know Neil and I know Val. The latter is too loud, too sure of himself, too boastful. In the final analysis he wouldn't be able to give a girl as much as Neil.

I had always thought that Neil had a quiet wisdom about him, a fund of knowledge, a deep-rooted determination. That's what you get for forming an opinion about a man when you really don't know.

"You dope", I told him the day I walked over and found him sitting on his front porch brooding, "if you love the girl, why don't you do something about it? You do love her don't you?"

He smiled, without rancor. "Yes", he said. "She's the first girl I've ever really loved.'

"That's dandy!". I told him sarcastically. "So you love the lass and you're willing to sit here like a bump on a log and watch a windbag like Val Marcus walk off with her."

"There isn't anything I can do", he told me patiently. "She's had a week to find out what I'm like.

It's only fair that she has a week to find out what Val's like. Then she'll have to make her own decision.'

"Well, I'll be damned!" I stalked back through the woods. Simone and Val had gone swimming. Mary, my wife, was alone on the porch. "That dubber!" I told her. "Sitting there as calm as you please and letting this guy with the movie actor profile sell his girl the idea what a wonder he is." I told her what Neil had said.

Mary smiled. Curiously, there is a similarity about Mary and Neil. They are both quiet and shy, yet they seem to get what they want. It comes to you when it's all over that it's happened and you wonder how, but never know.

"I wouldn't worry about Neil," she said. "Neil's smart.'

That may be all right. I could agree with her that Neil was smart. But so was Val Marcus. Besides being smart Val was good looking and smooth.

In the week that followed Mary had Neil over to Dinner almost every night, and seeing him again had its effect on Simone. After all, there was definitely something about Neil that had an appeal. You could see that half the time she was undecided and worried and unhappy. Val could see it, too, and he apparently worked on the premise that the less Simone was exposed to Neil the better his chances would be. So after dinner he always suggested a swim, or canoeing in the moonlight or climbing a mountain or something; things at which he knew he was good. Neil, the dope, never made any objections. Half the time, though Simone urged him; he didn't accompany them. It made me disgusted.

In fact, I was about ready to admit that Neil didn't, after all, have the stuff I thought he had. Then one night just before dinner he came by in his outboard and asked Val to go fishing. He knew, he said, where there was a big one they could knuckle onto before time to eat.

Val couldn't very well refuse. Simone and Mary and I sat on the porch and watched them put across the lake. Neil headed directly for the opposite shore and when they were about half a mile out he cut his motor. It was a still, clear evening, so still that you could hear very small sounds out on the lake. You could hear the rattle of things in the boat. You could hear the sound of voices.

Dusk had come. We three sat very still. We could hear Val's boastful tone. "Say, women are all alike. Why, in college I had a dozen of 'em chasing after me. We could hear Neil's voice. It was low and indistinguishable. Then Val again; "The thing to do is be smart. Forget the marriage stuff. Make 'em love you. That's where the percentage is. Now you take Simone——" Just then Mary rattled a newspaper. I coughed. Simone got up and went quickly into the house.

I saw Neil alone two days later. Val had gone home, angry and puzzled "Congratulation, Neil. Simone told us the good news. Bet you'll be happy together.' I paused. "Don't mind saying I thought you'd lost your grip there for awhile."

He grinned, that slow, shy grin. "Confidentially, I don t mind telling you I thought we never would get a clear, quiet evening."

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BUTT AND JEFF—After All Is Said and Done, Who Wants to Kiss a Pineapple, Anyway? By BUD FISHER

SYLVIA, YOU INSPIRED ME THE MINUTE I SAW YOU! YOU MAKE ME VERY HAPPY POSING FOR ME!
DARLING, YOUR BEAUTY OVERWHELMS ME---
SMACK!
OH, HOW DARE YOU KISS ME!
AH, DON'T GET SORE, SYLVIA! I COULDN'T HELP IT! --YOU'RE THE FIRST OF MY MODELS I EVER KISSED!
REALLY? HOW MANY MODELS HAVE YOU HAD?
FOUR!--- A PINEAPPLE, TWO BANANAS AND YOU!
?

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Regenerates the Blood and Tissue Cells!

ELASTO dissolves *instantly* on the tongue and is absorbed directly into the blood. This new Biochemic remedy cures Leg Troubles, Rheumatism, Piles, Phlebitis, Skin Diseases, Heart Trouble, Neuritis, Gout, Hardened Arteries, Blood Disorders, Bad Circulation and Muscular Weakness. The wonderful success of Elasto is due to the fact that it attacks disease where it begins—in the *blood-stream*. Elasto revitalises every organ and tissue of the body. Price Rs. 3.12 from dealers, or V.P.P. from The Agent, ELASTO, Dept. 6H P.O. Box 258, Bombay. Write for FREE BOOKLET on the Science of Natural Healing.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSTANTIAL RATE REDUCTIONS

WILL BE MADE, COMMENCING WITH THE BILLS FOR APRIL, 1939

OLD RATES

FOR GENERAL PURPOSES:—Lighting, Punkahs, etc., Lifts, Pump Motors under 5 Brake Horse Power and Motive Power Installations under 5 B. H. P.

(a) COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS PREMISES, CLUBS, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS, ETC.

For the first	1,000	units	consumed	per	month.	3.1/4	annas	per unit.
„ „ next	1,500	„	„	„	„	3	„	„ „
„ „ „	2,500	„	„	„	„	2.1/4	„	„ „
„ all excess	units	„	„	„	„	1.3/4	„	„ „

(b) RESIDENTIAL PREMISES AND RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

For the first 14 units consumed per month. 3 annas per unit.
„ all excess units „ „ „ 2.1/2 „ „ „

(c) HOSPITALS:—Same as (a) but in no case shall the rate charged exceed 2.75 annas per unit.

CASH DISCOUNTS:—A discount of 1 anna in each completed rupee billed for electricity consumed under the (a), (b) and (c) rates will be allowed, if a consumer's bill is paid either in cash, or by cheque, at the Company's Head Ofice, or a Branch Cash Receiving Office within 14 days of the date stamped on the bill, subject to the following conditions:—

Discount earned in any month will be deducted from the bills rendered in the following month.

No discount will be allowed when any arrears are included in the bill.

If a bill is disputed, it must nevertheless be paid within 14 days of the date stamped on the bill in order to obtain the discount, but any refund to which the consumer is found to be entitled will be paid.

BEST reserves the right to withdraw or vary these discounts and conditions at any time.

(d) ILLUMINATED SIGNS:—A minimum monthly consumption of 100 units:—2.75 annas per unit subject to a monthly discount of 1% for every 250 units consumed with a maximum discount of 35%.

(e) SHOWROOM AND SHOP WINDOW LIGHTING:—Approved illumination of not less than 10 foot candles intensity with monthly minimum consumption of 250 units:—2.75 annas per unit subject to a monthly discount of 1% for every 250 units consumed with a maximum discount of 35%.

(f) HEATING:—Heating, Cooking Domestic Cleaning and Refrigeration:—*one anna* per unit. No discoun.

(g) PUMP MOTORS OF 5 HORSE POWER AND ABOVE:—Special rate. A Standing Charge of Rs. 8per K. W. of M. D. per month plus 2/3 of an anna per unit consumed.

Commercial Premises Maxinum 4.5 as. Minimum 2.5 as. per unit.
Residential „ „ 4 „ „ 2 „ „ „
or at the consumer's optio (a) or (b) tariff according to class of premises.

FOR MOTIVE POWER PURPOSES:

G. P. 3. INDUSTRIAL MOTIVE POWER INSTALLATIONS OF 10 B.H.P. AND UPWARDS:

(a) Applicable to consumers who purchase from the Company the whole of their requirement of energy for motive power and lighting purposes:—

1.5 annas per unit for the first 120 units per month per Brake Horse Power connected and 0.75 anna per unit for all additional units consumed for motive power purposes, subject to a minimum monthly charge of 12 annas per Brake Horse Power or part of a Brake Horse Power connected for the first 15 Brake Horse Power and 9 annas per Brake Horse Power or part of a Brake Horse Power for all motive power load in excess of 15 Brake Horse Power.

(b) Applicable to consumers who *do not* purchase from the Company the whole of their requirements of energy for motive power and lighting purposes:—

1.5 annas per unit for the first 120 units per month per Brake Horse Power connected and 0.75 anna per unit for all additional units consumed for motive power purposes, subject to a monthly minimum charge of Rs. 1.8.0 per Brake Horse Power or part of a Brake Horse Power connected.

G. P. 4. INDUSTRIAL MOTIVE POWER INSTALLATIONS OF 5 BRAKE HORSE POWER AND OVER. BUT LESS THAN 10 BRAKE HORSE POWER: 2 annas per unit for the first 350 units per month and 1.25 annas for each additional unit.

G. P. 5 INDUSTRIAL MOTIVE POWER INSTALLATIONS:—

Applicable to consumers who purchase from the Company the whole of their requirements of energy for motive power and lighting purposes:—1.5 annas per unit for the first 360 units consumed per month and 1 anna per unit for all additional units consumed for motive power purposes, subject to a minimum charge of:—

						Brake Horse Power
Rs. 3.12.0	per	month	for	installation	of	up to 10
Rs. 7.8.0	„	„	„	„	„	10 „ 15
Rs. 11.4.0	„	„	„	„	„	15 „ 25
Rs. 16.14.0	„	„	„	„	„	25 „ 50
Rs 30.15.0	„	„	„	„	„	50 „ 100
Rs. 50.0.0	„	„	„	„	„	100 or more

CASH DISCOUNT:—Pumps (5 B. H. P. and above) and Industrial Motive Power:—2 per cent. on the bills for Electricity consumed subject to conditions stated above.

NEW RATES

FOR GENERAL PURPOSES:—Lighting, Punkahs, etc., Lifts and Pump Motors:—

(a) COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS PREMISES, CLUBS, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS, ETC.

For the first	4,000	units	consumed	per	month.	2.3/4	annas	per unit.
„ „ next	1,000	„	„	„	„	2.1/4	„	„ „
„ all excess	units		„	„	„	1.3/4	„	„ „

(b) RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, HOSPITALS, ILLUMINATED SIGNS, SHOW ROOM AND SHOP WINDOW LIGHTING.

2 annas per unit.

The Cash Discounts on the old rates (a), (b) and (c) will be withdrawn and no Cash Discounts will be allowed on the new (a) and (b) rates.

(f) HEATING:—Heating, Cooking, Refrigeration and Domestic Appliances other than lights and fans.—0.75 anna (nine pies) per unit.

(g) PUMP MOTORS OF 5 B. H. P. AND ABOVE IN COMMERCIAL PREMISES:—Special Rate. A standing Charge of Rs. 8 per K. W. of M. D. per month plus 2/3 of an anna per unit consumed.
Maximum 4.5 annas: Minimum 2.5 annas.

or at the consumer's option the (a) tariff.

FOR MOTIVE POWER PURPOSES:

G. P. 3. INDUSTRIAL MOTIVE POWER INSTALLATIONS OF 10 B.H.P. AND UPWARDS:

Applicable to consumers who do *not* purchase from the Company the whole of their requirements of energy for motive power and lighting purposes:—

1.5 annas per unit for the first 120 units per month per Brake Horse Power connected and 0.75 anna per unit for all additional units consumed for motive power purposes, subject to a monthly minimum charge of Rs. 1-8-0 per Brake Horse Power or part of a Brake Horse Power connected.

G. P. 4. INDUSTRIAL MOTIVE POWER INSTALLATIONS OF 5 BRAKE HORSE POWER AND OVER, BUT LESS THAN 10 BRAKE HORSE POWER:

Applicable to consumers who do *not* purchase from the Company the whole of their requirements of energy for motive power and lighting purposes:—

2 annas per unit for the first 350 units per month and 1.25 annas for each additional unit.

G. P. 5. INDUSTRIAL MOTIVE POWER INSTALLATIONS:—

Applicable to consumers who purchase from the Company the whole of their requirements of energy for motive power and lighting purposes:—

0.75 anna (nine pies) per unit subject to a minimum charge of:—

							Brake Horse Power
Rs. 2.8.0	per	month	for	an	installation	of	up to 5
Rs. 3.12.0	„	„	„	„	„	„	5 „ 10
Rs. 7.8.0	„	„	„	„	„	„	10 „ 15
Rs. 11.4.0	„	„	„	„	„	„	15 „ 25
Rs. 16.14.0	„	„	„	„	„	„	25 „ 50
Rs. 30.15.0	„	„	„	„	„	„	50 „ 100
Rs. 50.0.0	„	„	„	„	„	„	100 or more.

CASH DISCOUNT.—Pumps (g rate) and Industrial Motive Power (G. P. 3, G. P. 4, and G. P. 5 rates):—The present 2 per cent. discount for prompt payment of bills will be continued.

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Remarkable Progress Of "United India"

'Magna Charta' To Policy-Holders

INVESTMENTS DISTRIBUTED IN PROVINCES: ASSETS IN BUILDINGS

(CONTRIBUTED)

With the completion of its own extensive and palatial buildings in Bombay, the United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., has entered upon another stage in the history of its rapid and remarkable growth, as an all-India institution. Two years ago, a landmark was reached when the Company's beautiful buildings in Calcutta were opened, housing the Company's offices for Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam. That occasion was remarkable in more ways than one. During the first twenty-three years of the Company's existence, it passed through, as it were, a course of preliminary probation and trial in Madras, the province of its birth, Started early in 1906, the Company right down till 1928 had its activities confined to the Southern Peninsula, and by the end of that period, had strongly consolidated its position as the leading and premier Life Office of the South. Prophets and Pioneers are, if ever, rarely honoured in the lands of their birth, but the United India, the pioneer insurance company of the South, has been singularly fortunate in winning the esteem and recognition first from the people of its Province.

ESTABLISHED REPUTATION

When, therefore, the United India came to Bombay about five years ago, to secure business relationship with the people of this Province, it came with an established business and reputation. With the cosmopolitan outlook that has always characterised the people of this great historic industrial Province of India, the United India has from the very beginning received nothing but the utmost encouragement and enjoyed nothing but the fullest confidence at the hands of the people of Bombay. The success and popularity, and the spontaneous support and encouragement which the United India has been fortunate enough to secure in Bombay have, indeed, been most gratifying.

SPECTACULAR GROWTH

The five years, that the United India has been here, have been years that have been characterised by a remarkable and spectacular growth of the Company. This is confirmed by a mere glance at the following table which gives the position of the Company just before it began its regular operations in Bombay and just at the close of the year that has just ended:

	At the end of 1933. Rs.
New Business for the Year	66,00,000
Annual Premium on the New Business for the Year	3,00,000
Total Assurance in Force:	2,41,00,000
Premium Income for the Year:	13,00,000
Interest Earnings:	3,00,000
Aggregate of claims paid till the end of the year	18,00,000
Total assets:	60,00,000

	At the end of 1938. Rs.
New Business for the Year:	1,56,00,000
Annual Premium on the New Business for the Year:	8,00,000
Total Assurance in Force:	6,00,00,000
Premium Income for the Year:	30,00,000
Interest Earnings:	5,00,000
Aggregate of claims paid till the end of the year:	43,00,000
Total assets:	1,16,00,000

The decision to construct a building of the Company's own in this cosmopolitan City was taken two years ago and was largely influenced by the thought that the success which had attended the Company's efforts here should be placed on a firm and secure foundation. Great and impressive as the progress of the Company has been in the past since the establishment of its Branch in Bombay, it is with confidence that the Company looks forward to the future. The Company has no doubt whatsoever that, with the continued goodwill and sympathy which it has always received from the insuring public, the Company will eclipse all its previous records of assimilation, growth and development in the future.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

The building which is being formally opened to-day is a solid and permanent symbol of the spirit of service in which the Company has dedicated itself to the people of Bombay. The building, which is acknowledged to be a notable contribution to the big and modern Buildings for which Bombay is well renowned, will ever remain here to remind the people of Bombay of United India's permanent and abiding interest in their happiness and welfare. It is purely a fortuitous circumstance that the United India has its Head Office in Madras. The United India is a national institution in the best sense of the term. And this building in the very heart of Bombay only seeks to emphasize and underline the national character of the Institution.

This building houses the Offices of the Company for the Province of Bombay and Sind and the very large number of States between. With its ever-expanding business and with the need being increasingly felt for a prompter service to the Company's numerous policy-holders spread over the entire Indian Continent, numerous Branches and other Offices of the Company have been opened in recent years and they have all been working very satisfactorily. It is the declared intention and policy of the Company to house ultimately as many of these numerous Offices as possible in the Company's own premises, premises which will not only add to the beauty of each locality where they are constructed, but will also provide a profitable and remunerative investment for a portion of the funds of the Company. In accordance with these intentions, the Company has acquired, or constructed buildings of its own in three District Headquarters in South India, in Bangalore, in Calcutta and now in Bombay. The Company's Head Office Buildings in Madras are now nearing completion and very shortly the Company expects to construct its own buildings in Lahore and Delhi.

ORNAMENT TO CITY.

The Company has spared neither time nor money to make the building worthy of great and cosmopolitan city like Bombay, the Gateway of India. In point of design, comfort, construction or sheer beauty, the building which is being formally inaugurated today, will, it is hoped, stand comparison with other good buildings in the city. The Company takes this occasion to acknowledge the services rendered by Messrs. Iyengar and Menzies, the Company's Architects. On their shoulders rested a very great responsibility and they have borne it very well. The Company also takes this opportunity to express its thanks to: Messrs. Motichand & Co., General Building Works, S. D. Marker & Co., Sanitary, Raval & Co., Marble, John Fleming & Co., Ltd., Lifts, The Electric Light and Power, Equipment Co., Ltd., Electrical Works, The Industrial Art Studio, General Contract, who each in their own way have contributed to make the building what it is, a work of art, beauty and comfort.

As stated earlier, the completion of this building marks a stage in the growing greatness of the United India. But no Life Assurance Company can take for itself the entire credit for its greatness. It is a trite saying, that a Life Office is what its policy-holders make of it. It is on the continued and abiding goodwill and support of the public that the success of an Institution like a life assurance company ultimately depends. The United India has indeed been more than exceptionally fortunate in that respect. Right through its life, it has received increasing public recognition and enjoyed to an enviable degree the generous goodwill and patronage of the public everywhere in India. The Company is grateful for this growing public recognition.

SERVICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

But the Company would have ill-deserved this public patronage, had it not early in its life, recognised that the interests of the policy-holders were paramount. And having recognised, the Company at once gave practical shape to the idea, firstly by actively associating the policy-holders in the direction and management of the Company, and secondly, by creating a Trust for safeguarding the Policy-holders' Funds. These two steps, by themselves, are sufficient testimony, if testimony were needed, to the Company's earnestness and sincerity in the pursuit of its ideal of service to its policy-holders.

It may be recalled that the New Insurance Act recognises, for the first time, that policy-holders have a proper place and voice in the administration and management of the affairs of the Company and lays down that, in future not less than a fourth of the directors of a company shall be elected by the policyholders. But, for many years past, the policyholders of United India have already been enjoying the privilege and to-day their elected representatives on the Board constitute, not a fourth, but a third of the toal strength. The rules under the Act regulating the procedure at these elections were published sometime ago, but it may be mentioned that they are neither more liberal nor democratic in their outlook than the rules already in force in the United India. Thus, in the matter of associating policyholders with the Board of Management, the Company has long ago set an example which the New Insurance Act has, at best, only followed.

'MAGNA CHARTA' OF POLICY-HOLDERS

The other distinguishing feature in the constitution of the Company, that stands out in bold relief and for which there is absolutely no legislative obligation or compulsion whatsoever, is the arrangement by which the Official Trustee to the Government of Madras is functioning as the Trustee of the Policyholders' Funds. This has been hailed as the 'Magna Charta' of the Company's policyholders. In an institution where funds are held in Trust over a period of time, it is of paramount importance that those on whose behalf the trust exists should have the fullest confidence in the integrity of the Trustee and in the safety and security of the Trust Fund. It is against this background that the Company's Trust arrangement with the Official Trustee to the Government of Madras has been conceived. Under this arrangement, the Company is under an obligation to hand over to the Official Trustee to the Government of Madras eighty-five percent of all renewal premiums received by the Company together with the entire interest earned by the Funds. The Official Trustee to the Government of Madras is the sole custodian of the Policyholders' Funds and no disbursements or investments from these funds are possible or permissible except for the purposes, and in the manner, specifically provided for and agreed to by the Company and the Trustee. Beyond these purposes—clearly defined and enumerated in the Deed of Trust—the Company possesses absolutely no discretion or control whatsoever in the matter of either expanding or investing the moneys from the Policyholders' Funds. It is difficult to conceive of any other practical arrangement that could at all inspire a greater sense of confidence and faith in United India's integrity, strength and security. As pointed out earlier, the trust arrangement imposing restrictions on its own discretion, is an arrangement entered into by the Company of its own free will, out of a sense of its duty and responsibility to the thousands of its policyholders. The advantages of an arrangement of this character are so apparent that we hope it will receive wider acceptance elsewhere.

The United India has always believed that the responsibilities and obligations of great national credit institutions like Life Assurance Companies, are two fold: firstly to the individual client or constituent; and secondly, to the community at large. A Life Office has to discharge its contractual obligations to the policyholders in a spirit of service and with a sense of duty. It has also an obligation cast upon it to employ the enormous funds garnered from all the corners of the country into nationally profitable and remunerative channels, and thereby discharge its no less solemn duty to the community. In these respects, the United India takes pride in having achieved, by no means, a mean measure of success.

That these several advanced and progressive features of the United India's constitution have largely contributed to the Company's sustained success and popularity is evidenced by the fact that year after year, the Company has been securing increased new business from all over India. The Company is, and has always been seeking not only newer fields for its expansion and activity but also newer better and more modern methods of discharging its duty to the thousands of its policyholders.

NEW CHAPTER BEGINS

The United India confidently hopes that with the completion of its buildings in Bombay, a new chapter in the history of its connection with Bombay would open out. Insurance Companies in India as elsewhere are rendering an essential and deservedly praiseworthy national and social service to the country. United India is imbued with high ideals and charged with a noble mission and in the coming years it looks forward to receive from the public their co-operation and practical sympathy in as generous and cordial a measure as in the past.

Mr. D. V. Deshpande, Branch Manager, The United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

A 'SWADESHI' ENTERPRISE

Chairman On The Growth Of 'United India'

Welcoming the guests at the inauguration of the new buildings, the Hon. Mr. M.C.Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettiyar said:—

"On behalf of the United India Life Assurance Company Limited and its Board of Directors, I have very great pleasure in extending to you all a most hearty welcome and in expressing to you our grateful thanks for so kindly responding to our invitation. We regard the presence here this evening of so many distinguished and representative citizens of Bombay as a mark of their goodwill towards our Company, no less than as a testimony to the interest always displayed by the people of this Presidency in all matters calculated to foster the social and economic progress of our country.

BOMBAY'S ROLE IN COMMERCE.

Due to its fortunate geographical position as the gateway of India, Bombay was destined from the early days of the East India Company to develop into a great centre for commerce and industry. By its more intimate contact with Western civilisation, Western commerce and Western business enterprise, Bombay was well-fitted from the beginning, to play an important role in the economic and commercial life of our country. To-day it is the richest, (most modern and the most cosmopolitan city in India. The prominence of the City as the capital of a major Province has been totally eclipsed by the fame it has attained as the business and commercial centre for All-India. Although, therefore, for administrative purposes, it still continues to be part of the Province to which it has given its name, Bombay to-day represents an All-India City where people from all parts of India and from different foreign countries meet and transact business. As in other departments of business activity, so in the matter of Insurance, Bombay occupies the foremost place in our country. There is hardly a big Insurance Company, Indian or Foreign, which has not established an office in Bombay. It ought to cause no surprise if, under such conditions, and with a view to be in closer touch with all that is best and latest in business organisation and business methods in so far as they concern the Company's growth and efficiency, we decided to open an office and later on to construct our own building in this City.

CHILD OF 'SWADESHI'

Started in Madras in 1906, in the wake of the Swadeshi movement which spread over the whole country about that time, the Company spent the first 20 years or more of its life in consolidating its position in South India. Thereafte, when it had established its business on a firm footing in the Madras Presidency and gained sufficient strength and experience, the Company felt the need for urther expansion, and with that object in view, decided to extend its activities to other province in India. The Company accodingly set up branch offices a various important centres in India and also one in Burma, and I am glad to say that the results so far experiences have amply justified the policy of expansion adopted by the Company during the past seven years. Wherever the Company decided to establish a business connection, it has been fortunate enough to have a very cordal reception. The Company's business during this period has registered a remarkable growth. The sums for which the Company issued policies in 1938 aggregated to more than one and half crores of rupees which is nearly treble the amount of the new business transacted in 1931. The total premium income for the year ending 31st December 1938 was over 20 lakhs of rupees whereas the premium income in 1931 did not exceed ten lakhs. The total assurances in force at the close of last year stood at 6 crores as against one crore seventy-one lakhs at the end of the year 1931. To some of you, accustomed to deal with gigantic figures, the particulars I have mentioned in relation to the progress of the Company may not appear impressive, but I believe they sufficiently indicate the rapid development of the Company's business within recent years.

Our Branch office in Bombay has been in existence now for six years. While it took sometime to make the Company popular here and to complete arrangements for the efficient organisation of its business, yet is satisfactory to think that we had a very favourable reception from the beginning and that within a few years we were enabled to establish our business in this Province on sure foundations. There has been a steady and marked increase in the volume of new business from year to year and we have every reason to hope that in the coming years, the development of the Company's organisation and business in Bombay will be greater as well as quicker.

DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS

Along with the desire to extend the Company's activities to other provinces, it was the aim of our Directors, to arrange as far as practicable, for distribution of the investments of the Company's funds in the various provinces where it carried on business. In pursuance of this object the Company has constructed buildings in Calcutta, Bangalore and now in Bombay. Besides the Company owns buildings in Madura, Tanjore and Trivandrum. A building for the Head Office in Madras is in course of construction and is expected to be ready for occupation about six months. In due course, the Company proposes to have its own buildings in Lahore, Delhi and other important centres.

ASSETS IN BUILDINGS.

The total value of the buildings owned by the Company is about 20 lakhs or 16 per cent of the total assets of the Company. It is well known how, in recent years, owing to the unprecendented fall in the rate of interest, insurance Companies with large and increasing funds at their disposal, have experienced considerable difficulty in finding safe, yet adequately remunerative investments for their funds. After a careful survey of the existing conditions, it seemed to us that a reasonable portion of the Company's assets utilised for the construction of buildings in important centres would provide a solution, although partial for the difficulty with which we were confronted. It is interesting to note that other Companies have taken the same view as ourselves and adopted measures similar to our own for the outlet of some of their funds.

The building in which we have met to-day, cost the Company a sum of Rupees 8 lakhs. It is gratifying to feel that even before the work on the building was completed we were able to fix up tenants for a major portion of it. After making all proper allowances, we expect the investment on this building to yield a return of 6 per cent per annum.

ARCHITECTS PRAISED.

In a city with numberless magnificent structures, our building cannot lay claim to distinction on the score of its size, but in point of design, comfort and architectural excellence, we sincerely believe that it compares well with some of the best buildings in the business quarters of Bombay. I take this opportunity to acknowledge the invaluable services rendered by the Company's Architects Messrs. Iyengar and Menzes who made the design for the building and supervised its construction. For the time, thought and attention they bestowed on every detail of the construction in all its stages, they are entitled to great praise.

On behalf of the Company, I desire also to express our thanks to 1. Messrs. Motichand & Co., General Construction. 2. Messrs S. D. Marker and Co., Sanitary Works. 3. Messrs The Electric Light and Power Equipment Co., Ltd., Electric Works. 4. Messrs Raval and Co., Marble. 5. Messrs John Fleming & Co., Ltd., Lifts 6. The Industrial Art Studio. General contract who have all contributed to make the building what looks and what it is.

I have already said that we have received considerable encouragement during the few years that the Company has been transacting business here and I venture to express my sincere conviction that this UNITED INDIA LIFE BUILDING will bring the Company into a more intimate association with Bombay and its activities.

Evidence Of Progress Of United India Assurance

NEW BUILDING OPENED IN BOMBAY: SIR PURUSHOTTAMDAS' TRIBUTES

On the occasion of the inauguration of their new buildings in Bombay, the Chairman and Directors of the United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., arranged tea party on Monday, at the United India Buildings, Sir Perozesha Mehta Road.

The Chairman, Mr. M. Chidambaram Chettyar, in the course of his speech said that the United India Life Assurance Company, had entered upon another stage of its rapid growth as an All-India institution. During the first 23 years of the Company's existence i. e. from 1906 to 1928, it had its activities confined to the Southern Peninsula and by the end of that period had strongly consolidated its position as one among the first ten foremost companies of India. The Company entered the field in Bombay five years ago and from the very beginning received utmost encouragement and enjoyed full confidence at the hands of the people. The Company, therefore, spared neither time nor money to make the building worthy of a great and comopolitan city like Bombay.

Lastly he referred to the arrangement by which the official Trustee to the Government of Madras is functioning as the Trustee of the policyholders. This arrangement is entered into by the Company of its own free will, out of a sense of its duty and responsibility to the thousands of Policyholders.

SIR PURUSHOTTAMDAS' TRBUTES

Sir Purushoamdas Thakurdas, while congratuating the Company on its remarkble career of steady progress, said that the facts and figures iven out by the Chairman were a clear exposition not only to assurance men but to the lay public as well that the Company was going from prosperity to prosperity. The new magnificent structure was an evidence of this.

"The keynote to success in insurance business is co-operation and when the Company is working along correct lines its progress is attended by safety and soundness. Bombay is, therefore, prepared to welcome any Insurance company for the propagation of its business on sound and attractive lines and they will undoubtedly find greater and greater facilities in the way of complete success and prosperity.

Lastly he congratulated the United India for its outstanding progress. The success which had attended for the last 13 years had placed the Company on a firm and secure foundation.

Among the distinguished guests were Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Sir Govindrao Pradhan, Messrs. Ramanath Podhar and A. D. Shroff and Manian Natesan, Assistant Editor, "Indian Review", Madras.

Hon. Mr. M. C. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettyar, Chairman, The United Ind ia Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Rs. 6,00,00,000

are in our control to be given away to 45,000 people!

THIS MUST BE YOURS ALSO !!

With 33 years of experience we have created estates—as solid as gold—worth Rs. 1,16,00,000.

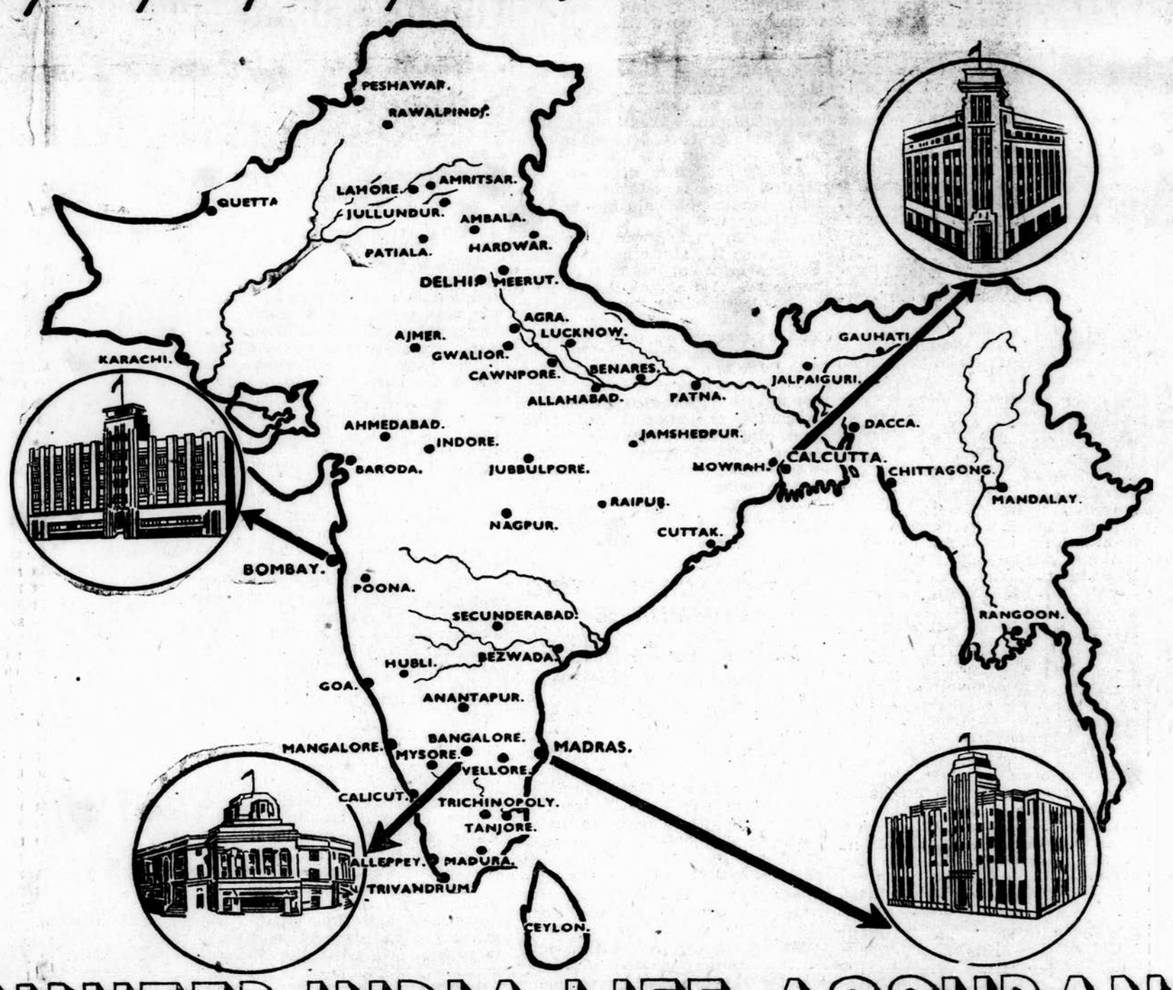
With an annual Income of about Rs. 32,00,000 we have guaranteed to save from destitution 45,000 families *i. e.* about 2,00,000 souls.

We aim at creating a healthier Nation and conserving our resources for the betterment of all. By a careful selection of lives, the Company's mortality rate has been very low—a fact proved by the payment of only Rs. 43,00,000 in claims so far.

Above all, the fact that the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS is the Trustee of the Policyholders' Trust Fund, ensures unparalleled safety and security. That is, as long as any form of Government exists in this country, you have an absolute guarantee of your rights.

What further facts are needed to speak for the Safest and therefore the Best in Insurance?

To aid your getting what you must, we have created an extensive Organisation



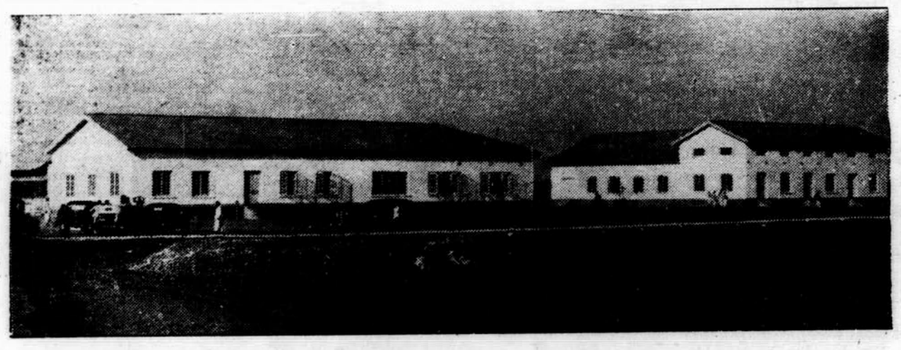
THE UNITED INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Head Office: Madras.

United India Life Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

PROHIBITION PROPAGANDA IN BOMBAY

Mr. B. G. Kher, addressing a public meeting on Chowpatty Sands on Saturday evening when he inaugurated the Prohibition Propaganda Week in Bombay.



The Bombay Government Tanning Institute, Chamdewala-Ki-Wadi, Bandra, which was declared open by Mr. B. G Kher on Sunday evening.

MUNSHI JUSTIFIES APPOINTMENT OF PUBLICITY OFFICER

(Continued from Page 7)

made that he was liked by the newspapers, the Minister thought that it happened upto the present time, most of the newspapers had a liking for him. One day or the other, they had always had love for him. It was not merely the "Chronicle" which gave him a boost and the "Chronicle' was a Congress paper.

NEED OF LIVE JOURNALIST

Referring to the argument advanced by Mr. Jhabvala, the Minister stated that the Office Superintendent of the department concerned received no doubt a large salary but all his life he had been trained to be only an office superintendent. He had no journalistic experience and he could not find out what was important from the point of view of the public and what was important from the point of view of Government.

It was essential that Government should be in touch with what happened not only from day to day but on some occasions from hour to hour and, therefore a live journalist had to be selected.

The position of the Public Relations Officer was a full-time one. The present incumbent before he took up his position was receiving as much as he was receiving at present. He had been on the reporting staff of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Sentinel," was getting income from a news agency by supplying news to it and was going free lance journalism and used to get fees by writing speeches for some of the members of the Assembly and Council.

CUT MOTION LOST

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta observed that Mr. Iyer was a man of very sociable manners but the question was whether he really did all the work that was attributed to him by the Ministry. For instance, he had not contradicted a newspaper report published on the eve of Municipal election that the Rent Inquiry Committee was going to suggest 20 per cent reduction in rent.

Mr. L. M. Patil on a point of order stated that the report appeared in the "Times of India" and that he had asked the members of the Mathuradas Committee and they had told him that it was not true.

Mr. Mehta stated that it was because of that, that Ministry should have contradicted the canard.

The cut motion, when pressed to a division, was lost.

MEHTA ON MORALE OF SERVICES.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta then opposed the demand to raise a general discussion on the policy of Government.

He referred to the telegraphic transfer of Mr. G. K. Joshi from East Kandesh and Mr. I. H. Taunton, Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, from this City to Sind. He observed that both the transfers constituted a sort of direct interference with the administrative affairs of Government and would, therefore, destroy the morale of the officers.

According to the Municipal Corporation Act no action against an officer could be taken by Government nor could he be removed unless he was found negligent or incompetent.

He pointed out that only a few months before the transfer of Mr. Taunton, the Bombay Municipal Corporation had passed a resolution to extend his services and to increase his salary.

The action of Government in both the cases, he added, left an unsavoury taste in their mouths and he thought that the purity of administration would be tampered with.

MORARJI'S REPLY

Mr. Morarji Desai said that for whatever justifiable action Government took, it was difficult to please some of the members of the House, who would always have unsavoury taste in their mouths for the actions of Government, either good or bad.

But he was surprised at the attitude of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in espousing the cause of Mr. Taunton as Mr. Mehta had himself admitted in the course of discussions with him that he had no objection to Mr. Taunton's transfer. It was, however, painful to mention the fact in the House but Mr. Mehta talked about the illegality of the matter. He thought that Mr. Mehta should be very particular about the morale of service when he espoused the cause of some officers to protect the morale of the service. If the morale of service were to be maintained, it could be only done by training them to a sense of obedience.

With regard to the transfer of Mr. Joshi he said, that facts had been once revealed about Mr. Joshi on the floor of the House. The illegalists in the election in which he had been involved were so patent that the Legal Adviser of the Government stated that action should be taken.

If the matter had been taken to a Civil Court, three years would have elapsed. But then, Executive action was absolutely necessary.

MR. TAUNTON'S TRANSFER.

As regards Mr. Taunton, he was one of the ablest officers and there was no question of punishing him. His services were requisitioned by Sind and they were granted.

Officers had sometimes to be transferred for the purpose of administration. If officers went on canvassing and acted against the wishes of Government, then Government had to maintain its authority. As a Minister, who was in charge of Government for some time, Mr. Mehta should have known that those occasions should not have been taken advantage of, in order to attack Government, because such attacks did more harm than good to public administration.

He thought that far more stringent steps would have been taken by previous Government in such cases. Further he did not think that Government did anything wrong or illegal in issuing orders, which it did.

After Mr. Desai replied, guillotine was applied and the supplementary demands were passed by the House. The House then adjourned.

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Truly Swadeshi

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A TATA PRODUCT

Bombay's Next Parsi Mayor

Congress Municipal Party Executive Recommends Mr. B. N. Karanjia

The Managing Council of the Eombay, Congress Municipal Party which had two hours' deliberations "in camera" last night has, it is understood, recommended to the Party, for the third time, that no departure from the convention regarding communal rotation be made or in other words, that a Parsi candidate who, in the Party's opinon is the most suitable candidate, be supported. The Party will meet to-day evening finally to consider the Managing Council's opinion. In the meantime, Mr. B. N. Karanjia whose name has already been suggested in the Party meeting held on Sunday is being mentioned in a very large section among the Congress members of the Corporation as a likely candidate who will be supported.

The Managing Council met yesterday under directions given by the Party on Sunday that it must consider again the question whether the convention should be followed or not. The arguments adduced in favour of observing the convention were practically the same as were heard in the Managing Council meetings on three previous occasions. The important issue of prohibition served as the background of the entire discussion.

To-day's party meeting is likely to be a prolonged one as a large majority of the members will take part in discussion as on Sunday. From indications so far available, a definite majority in the Congress Municipal party will accept the Managing Council's recommendation.

ANJUMAN'S DEMAND ON HYDERABAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, March 27

The Anjuman Ithihad-ul Musalmin on behalf of the Muslims of the State has issued a memorandum rejecting any kind of reforms which would be detrimental to Muslim power and culture in the State and says that if at all there is to be an expansion of the legislature, etc. Muslims should be given due weightage in consonance with their tradition so that their number should be in a majority with separate electorate.

Among the other demands the Muslim desire that Urdu as it is a State language should be the official language and medium instruction in higher and University courses as the services to Muslims, besides being of political importance are also a question of their economic condition and therefore they would not yield to distribution of services on population basis in any circumstances. In view of the ruler's religion being Islam the Ecclesiastical Department should be maintained intact to look after the interests of Muslims and their religion.

The State Congress authorities whose goal is that of responsible Government is understood to be considering the latest developments created by certain sections of Muslims.

NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

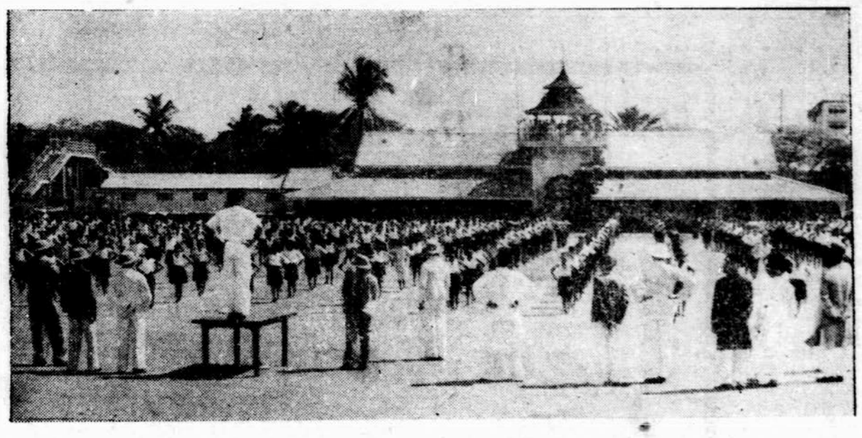
Meeting To Be Held In Bombay In May?

BOMBAY, March 27.

Mr. H. V. Kamath, Secretary of the National Planning Committee, announces that a meeting of the Committee will probably be held in the fourth week of May next with a view to considering the replies to their 'questionnaire' issued a few months ago to the Provincial Governments and Indian States, who have co-operated with the Committee.

The Secretary in a press note in this connection says that some of the Provincial Governments have asked for an extension of the time till the end of April for submission of their replies to the questionnaire. A few weeks will be needed thereafter to study the answers received, analyse and collate them.

The venue of the meeting will in all likelihood be Bombay.—United Press.



Mass drill demonstration of the Eombay Muslim Schools, held on the Islam Gymkhana grounds on Sunday.

Habib High School boys who won the Habib Athletic Sports Challenge Shield in the Muslim Inter-School Sports, held at the Islam Gymkhana ground on Sunday last.

Hindu Sabha Asked To Stop Satyagraha

Leaders Issue Appeal For Following Congress Method

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, March 26.

Appeals are being made by certain institutions and leaders of Hyderabad requesting the International Aryan League and Hindu Mahasabha to suspend their activities of Satyagraha in the State.

The local national papers also plead for suspension of Satyagraha by the above organisations in view of the recent bomb outrages, in the city and this prove the 'bona fides' of their having no connection with such atrocities.

A lengthy statement signed by Messrs Ramachari, S. B. Sharma, Narsingrao Hanumanthrao, Ganpathrao and Vishwanath Naik has been issued to the press, and the State.

While the State Congress Satyagraha stands suspended the combined campaign civil disobedience started by the International Aryan League and Hindu Mahasabha continues in full swing

Batches after batches are being sent.

Deprecating the bomb outrages the signatories abhor the mischievous attempts made by a section of the local press to fasten these terrorising activities to a community and also to publish exaggerated or sensational reports of alleged occurrences without sufficient enquiries

The signatories hope that the public would co-operate with the authorities and thus check the growth of the dangerous game of terrorism and trust the Government would hold an impartial enquiry and request the suspension of Satyagraha of the Aryan and Mahasabha.

The signatories further appeal to leave the matter to be fought out by the local people.

Communal Clash Averted

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Mar. 26.

Communal trouble was averted by prompt arrival of police at Begumbazar locality (business centre), when the group of Goondas numbering about three hundred assaulted three persons, resulting in serious injuries to two. Merchants of the locality closed their shops as a protest against goondaism and have sent telegrams to Sir Akber Hydari, President, Executive Council, Police Member and Police Commissioner.

KHARE TO SUE JAWAHARLAL?

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, March 27.

I understand on reliable authority that Dr. Khare, ex-Premier, had served notice through his pleader on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for a remark about him in his series of articles appearing in the "National Herald" to the effect that Dr. Khare conspired with the Governor.

Dr. Khare had already wired to Pt. Jawaharlal at Tripuri to withdraw the charge but it is reported, Pt. Jawaharlal did not reply..

During periods of hard study and great strain

your nerve, body and blood cells need a strengthening food Let that food be Sanatogen, the food that feeds the tired brain and nerve cells. Sanatogen gives that extra nerve strength which enables you to withstand the strain during periods of hard study.

Prof. Mann, formerly of Oxford University, wrote:

"A building-up process goes on in the nerves after the administration of Sanatogen".

"After an exhausting course of study combined with my routine work, I was ill for a considerable period. I found that Sanatogen was an excellent restorative"

writes a well-known London physician.

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News From America

Democracy Versus Dictatorship

ROOSEVELT ATTACKS ISOLATIONISTS . . . SAVING BRAZIL FROM GERMANY . . . AMERICAN JOURNAL ON MAHATMA

(Through News Press Service)

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail).

Sharp denunciation of the war referendum recently introduced into the Senate by a bloc of twelve isolationists came from President Roosevelt, who called the proposed amendment to the constitution a measure dangerous to the national defence in view of the nature of present day warfare. Secretary of State Cordell Hull has also vigorously decried the measure as an attempt to cripple effective action by the United States.

The President, who is never quoted directly at press conferences except when he specifically stipulates, declared that the trend to-day is toward undeclared wars. He asserted that the White House should be given the widest latitude to act in the best interests of national defence. In this connection he cited early American history and the capture of American vessels by French privateers during the Franco-British war.

Although a recent survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion disclosed that 58 per cent of the American people favour a war referendum, a wide section of the population holds the view that its adoption would be construed abroad as evidence of American appeasement of Fascist powers.

Roosevelt On Democracy

Addressing the joint session of Congress held at Washington on March 4 in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the first session of Congress, President Roosevelt once again asserted that American democracy will stand by the democracies of the world and will offer "no encouragement' to governments which persecute religious minorities.

The President placed particular stress upon the American Bill of Rights, indicating that the President was vitally concerned with more than "religious persecution" alone. He declared that "in that Bill of Rights lies another vast chasm between our representative democracy and those reversions to personal rule which have characterized these recent years".

The President specifically mentioned the provisions of the Bill of Rights in hailing the democratic ideal. He said:

"Freedom to assembly and petition the Congress for a redress of grievances—the mail and telegraph bring daily proof to every Senator and every Representative that that right is at the height of an unrestrained popularity. Freedom of speech—yes, that too is unchecked, for never has there been so much of it on every side of every subject".

On freedom of religion the President declared: "That essential of the rights of mankind everywhere goes back also to the origins of representative government. Where democracy is snuffed out there, too the right to worship God in one's own way is circumscribed or abrogated. Shall we by our passiveness, by our silence, by assuming the attitude of the Levite who pulled his skirts together and passed by on the other side, lend encouragement to those who to-day persecute religion or deny it? The answer to that is "no", just as in the days of the first Congress of the United States it was "no".

Further pointing out the benefits of democracy the President asserted: "With the direct control of the free choosing of public servants by a free electorate, the Constitution has proved that this type of government cannot long remain in the hands of those who seek personal aggrandisement for selfish ends, whether they act as individuals, as classes, or as groups."

Tribute To Dr. Masayrk

The first President of the Czechoslovakia Republic Dr. Thomas G. Masayrk was honoured at services held at Jan Hus Presbyterian Church here, commemorating the eighty-ninth anniversary of his birth, March 7, 1850. Tributes were paid by Dr. Eduard Benes his collaborator who is now teaching in the United States, Jan Masayrk, his son, and Mayor La Guardia of New York City. A portrait was unveiled in the presence of more than 700 persons.

Passport Fraud

Seven persons have been indicated by a Federal Grand Jury here, in addition to two who were indicated last April, on charges of plotting to obtain fraudulent passports. Among the new defendants are the Rubens-Robinson couple both of whom used fake passports to enable them to enter Russia last year. It is charged the conspiracy began January 1, 1934, taking place in New York; Wisconsin; Chicago; Qubec; Stockholm; Basle; Switzerland; Zagreb; Yugoslavia; Spielfield; Austria; Egar; Germany; Cheb; Czechoslovakia and Moscow

Niagara To Get New Bridge

From Niagra Falls word has been received that a new bridge, to be known as "Rainbow Bridge' will soon replace the famous structure which collapsed last year in an ice jam. Honeymooners the world over have fond recollections of the old bridge. The name for the new span was selected by the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission, consisting of four Americans and four Canadians. because the rainbow is a familiar sight at the Falls, forming in the spray and the mist.

Credit To Brazil

An agreement having tremendous political significance has been entered into between the United States and Brazil whereby the latter nation will receive credits and financial assistance estimated at dol. 120,000,000 over a period of several years.

Brazil recently demonstrated her disfavour toward the German barter system by withdrawing certain products from trade with the Reich. The present pact is one of the major outgrowths of the recent peace conference at Lima, Peru, and resulted directly from recent talks between Secretary of State Hull and Brazil's Foreign Minister Aranha in Washington.

Unemployed To Plant Own Crops

Washington—Because there are more than 750,000 unemployed labourers and dependents in Puerto Rico, and with further unemployment seen for April and May, efforts are being made by Governor Blanton Winship to get large land owners to permit their unemployed to plant food crops for their own use during the dead season, it has been learned here. A sugar surplus and a short season will provide 125,000 workers with only three months' work instead of six. Considerable hardship is expected during the summer.

"N. Y. Times" On Gandhiji

In an editorial published March 8 entitled "Gandhi's Fast," the "New York Times' discussed the recent successful fast of the Indian leader at Rajkot. It declared that "his voice is not the voice of India as it once was. He is old and tired." It asserted that "of late his influence has seemed to be waning, as nationalist Congress leaders continued to move toward the Left," and closed with the statement that "in any case, this strange little man will hold the imagination of the world to the end.'

Notes About World's Fair

The United States will issue a special stamp on April 1 in honour of the World's Fair. The new issue will cost three cents and shows the trylon and perisphere, which is the theme of the Fair.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark will arrive in this country on April 6 and subsequently will be guests of the President at Hyde Park. They will open the Danish building at the Fair and sail home May 10. Crown Prince Olaf and Crown Princess Martha of Norway will open the Norway pavilion on May 1 after spending several days with the President. They will arrive in this country April 27.

Fifteen carloads of exhibits for the Jewish Palestine pavilion have recently arrived and work is being speeded to have everything in order in time for the official opening April 30.

NEXT POUNCE OF THE ALLIANCE FOR BRIGANDAGE

(Continued from page 6.)

while she will retain her hold on Majorca.

The experience of this week will be lost unless it prepares London and Paris to meet such demands with a united and unyielding resistance.

Allies Sacrificed

That they cannot do, if they stand alone, while the Axis calls up all its resources of manpower and material. Until the class prejudice is swept away that forbids the conclusion of a firm alliance with the Soviet Union, it is useless to talk of resistance.

Allies have been wantonly sacrificed and positions thrown away. But there is still in Spain the remnant of a gallant army which could be armed and provisioned, for the good of the common cause.

A great part of Abyssinia still resists and lacks only arms and the closing of the sea-roads to its enemy. In China an indomitable people fights on with increasing confidence.

There are everywhere forces that could be rallied and aided, if our rulers had any thought of resistance.

The idea prevails that nothing can be done till rearmament has gone much further. Arms are not everything, and the arms themselves will be useless if the men are first enslaved who should use them, and the positions rushed for whose defence we forge them.

Chamberlain Must Go

But it is idle to talk of resistance while we must listen to such speeches as Mr. Chamberlain has made to the House.

The Fascist technique of warfare is not the direct frontal attack. It is an elaborate psychological game. The defending forces are split on lines of class or race.

The bolder leaders are eliminated, whereupon the moderates who replace them are ready for surrender, when the hour strikes. Each success intimidates the onlookers in other countries who stand idly by and passively await their own fate.

Until the direction of policy in London and Paris falls to other hands, this process of conquest by terrorism, disorder, and intrigue will continue without a check.

No object-lesson seems to suffice. In this country the Labour Party refuses to recognise that an emergency exists, and maintains its pedantic isolation, while one stronghold of democracy after another falls to these tactics of division.

It is the pivot on which the whole fate of European freedom turns. For until it consents to a united opposition we have no hope of upsetting Mr. Chamberlain.

While he sits in Downing Street there will be no approach to Russia, yet without Russia we are outnumbered and unable to resist. That will be a heavy load to carry at the bar of history.

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ECHO OF BIHTA DISASTER

Appeal Of Railway Official Dismissed

PATNA, Mar. 27.

The appeal has been dismissed and the conviction upheld of S. W. Ralph, who was Deputy Controller, Dinapore, at the time of the Bihta Train Disaster, by the District and Sessions Judge, Patna.

Ralph had been prosecuted under the Railway act for alleged negligence of duties in connection with the Bihta disaster and convicted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dinapore, to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Ralph preferred an appeal before the court of the District and Sessions Judge who issued orders as above.—A. P.

RESIGNATIONS OF SIND MINISTERS

KARACHI, March 27.

The resignations tendered on Friday last by two Hindu Ministers, Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani and Mr. Dialmal Daulatram have not been accepted yet.

Mr. Hemandas will move a no-confidence motion against the Allahabux Ministry to-day.—United Press.

NO CONFIDENCE MOVE IN SIND

Assembly Speaker Fixes Thursday For Discussion

KARACHI, Mar. 27.

In the Sind Assembly to-day, after question hour Dr. Hemandas Wadhwani, ex-Minister, moved a motion of no-confidence against the Allahbux Ministry. The Speaker fixed March 30 for discussion of the motion.

Lobby report indicates that, if the Governor accepts the resignations of the two Hindu Ministers, Messrs Nilchaldas Vazirani and Dialmal Daulatram, which were submitted on Friday last, Mr. Vazirani will be taken up in the Cabinet again, even though he has no support of the Party.

It is understood that Mr. Vazirani has decided to resign the leadership of the Hindu Independent Party.—United Press.

SADHU VASWANI AND OTHERS RELEASED

But Satyagraha Continues

KARACHI, March 27.

Sadhu T. L. Vaswani and 25 others who were arrested and sent to jail on Friday last in connection with the "Om Mandil" Satyagraha were released to-day unconditionally by an order of the Sind Government. The Government have passed this order to create goodwill.

By another order the Government have withdrawn their previous order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. promulgated last week.

Despite these Government measures, the "Om Mandil" Satyagraha continues near the Sind Secretariat where hundreds of people are seated on the footpaths, while lathi police in large number headed by police inspectors are guarding all entrances to the Secretariat.

The Tribunal appointed by the Government to investigate the affairs of the "Om Mandil" commenced work to-day.—United Press.

DEPEND ON YOUR OWN EYES!

YOUR OWN EYES WILL TELL YOU! Notice the fine tobacco of Capstan Magnums—It's excellent colour—it's better aroma! Compare the high standard of manufacture. Agree that this is the smoke you have been looking for. An English made Magnum cigarette possessing all the qualities that better blending alone can produce.

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THE BETTER CIGARETTE FROM ENGLAND.

CMS/63.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON THREE POINTS UP

Heavy Speculative Buying And Short Covering In Broach

IRREGULAR PRICE MOVEMENT ON STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, March 27.

NEW YORK COTTON

The session was not so active as Liverpool presented dull feeing. Eastern markets were firm on increased war risk insurance. The speculative activity is dormant. Prices improved slightly on local support and shorts covering.

BROACH COTTON

The market opened firm at Rs. 156 during the night session. After narrow fluctuation, Broach closed at Rs. 155-10.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Markets are generally quiet and the price movement is rather irregular.

Gilt-edgeds after being easier became firmer.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, March 27.

Previous closing	7.93
To-day's opening	7.94
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	7.96
Difference	+.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, March 27.

Previous closing	4.62
To-day's opening	unchanged
Difference	
To-day's closing	4.64
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 155-8
July August	Rs. 156-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 27.

New York cotton opened one point higher with July at 7.94. The session was not very active in sympathy with Liverpool which was dull and where offerings were light in sympathy with firm Eastern markets on increased war risk insurance. Prices registered fractional advance on local buying and short covering. Speculative activity is rather dormant owing to lack of incentive.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, March 27.

Locally, Broach April/May opened at Rs 156 and slightly rose to Rs. 156-2. However, the closing rate was Rs. 155-10 when futures were two points higher.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 27.

May	(8.18/8.18) 8.18/8.18
July	(7.95/7.95) 7.94/7.94
October	(7.61/7.60) 7.59/7.59

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 27.

American March	(4.82) 4.84
American May	(4.77) 4.80
Egyptian March	(6.35) 6.35
Egyptian May	(6.35) 6.35

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, March 27.

Indian Pekoe	(0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher	(1-5 3/4) 1-5 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe	(1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher	(1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop March April (£24 paid and value £22 3/4 paid and sellers.

Dunlop April (£28 1/2) £28 1/2

Lightning April (£25 3/4) £25 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 paid and buyers) 8 1/16 paid and value

Forward April June (8 paid and buyers) 8 1/16 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay March April (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers

Linseed La Plata March (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata March (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8

Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 3/8) £10 3/8 sellers

METALS

Tin (£217 buyers £217 1/4 sellers. Very steady) £217 buyers £217 1/4 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£14 13/16 buyers £14 7/8 sellers) £14 13/16 buyers £14 7/8 sellers. Steady

Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/4 to £49 1/2 [illegible] £49 1/2

[illegible]

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 27.

Previous closing	4.68 9/32
To-day's opening	4.68 5/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 27.

Previous closing	4.68.21
To-day's opening	4.68.28
To-day's closing	4.68.28

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, March 27.

Previous closing	176.82
To-day's opening	176.84
To-day's closing	176.79

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 27.

The dollar opened steady at 468.28. Prices were pegged around the same level as operators were hesitant owing to uncertain European situation.

Franc opened 176.84 and moved in sympathy with dollar fluctuations. There was small recession in rates at noon. Operators adopted waiting attitude and the price receded to 172.82.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32

Paris on Bombay (13.237) 13.237

New York on Bombay (35.07) 35.06

Berlin on Bombay (87 3/8) 87 3/8

London on Milan (89.05) 89.05

London on Shanghai (8-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-8-5) £7-8-5 1/2

Silver (20d) 19 15/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent.

4 months (7/8 to 15/16 per cent) 7/8 to 15/16 per cent.

6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, March 27.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Speculators bought and sold. Small business. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, March 27.

Spot	(20d) 19 15/16d—1/16
Forward	(19 11/16d) 19 5/8d—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, March 27.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5) £7-8-5 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, March 27.

Silver ready	52	6	0
Silver Chaitar	52	4	0
Silver Vaishakh	52	3	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	0	0
Gold Chaitar	37	0	0
Gold Vaishakh	37	0	6
Sovereign	23	10	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 27.

Wheat May	3	5	9
Wheat September	3	6	9
Linseed May	5	5	0
Linseed September	5	7	6

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, March 27.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 94-15 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 27.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £83.

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday March 16, £86 1/4
Friday, March 17, £85 1/4
Monday, March 20, £84
Tuesday, March 21 £83 1/2
Wednesday, March 22, £82 1/2
Thursday, March 23, £82 1/2
Friday, March 24, £83

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 27.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£94 1/2) £94 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£83) £83
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£108) £108
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£111) £111
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£104) £104
5 per cent 1942-47 (£107) £107
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£99) £99

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£68) £68
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£95) £95
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103) £103
5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 1/2) £106 Ex Div.
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£96 3/8) £96 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£105 3/4) £105 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 27.

3 1/2 per cent sterling opened steady at £83 and remained stationary at the same level. Operators are reluctant to extend their commitments owing to uncertain European situation, and nervous feeling is in evidence anticipating initiative from Wall Street.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (58-0) 58-0
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/4) dol 4 1/4
Elec Music Industry (11-10 1/2) 11-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (24-1 1/2) 23-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30-0) 30-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (60-9) 60-9
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£25) £25-0
Dunlop Rubber (26) 26-9
Unilever Ordinary (34-4 1/2) 34-10 1/2
Ford Motors (17-9) 18-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£43) £43
British American Tobacco Ordinary (96-10 1/2) 97-6
Carreas 'A' (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (133-1 1/2) 133-1 1/2
P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (21-9) 21-9
Distillers (90-6) 91-0
British Dyers (4-3) 4-3
British Celanese (4-0) 4-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (36-0) 36-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (26-3) 26-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-4 1/2) 3-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-3) 21-3
Inter Nickels (dol 52 1/4) dol 53 3/8
Indian Irons (41-3) 41-10 1/2

TEA SHARES

Donaro Tea (32-6) 32-6
Empire of India (21-3) 2-3
Associated Portland Cement (69 1/2)

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11) £11

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-0) 24-6
Gula Kelampong (18-1 1/2) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-0) 27-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (32-6) 32-6
Burma Corporation (8-3) 8-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£12 1/2) £13
East Rand Proprietors (50) 50-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 27.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with May at 52d prices improved slightly on scattered purchases but the session was dull in absence of speculative activity. New May advanced to 52 1/8d. but receded to 52d. at noon.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, March 27.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May option at 67 1/2 and hovered around the same level in the absence of speculative activity. Cash interests were buyers of May option on Saturday. Operators were cautious owing to uncertain political situation in Europe.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 27.

Liverpool wheat March delivery was finally closed at 51d.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes And Speculatives Steady

CALCUTTA, March 27.

In Jutes there is practically nothing fresh to report after the week-end. The undertone remained practically unaltered and the volume of business was nothing but moderate. Coals were rather dull and inactive market. Teas were entirely neglected.

Miscellaneous reveaied no fresh feature. Speculative issues on the other hand kept steady unchanged.

Govt. securities ruled quiet but steady.

The following were the closing quotations.

Govt. Securities three per cent, Govt. paper 86/10 small lot, three and a half per cent Govt. paper 95/1, four per cent loan (1960/70) 110/4 small lot, five per cent loan (1945/55) 114/2 small lot five per cent loan (1939/44) 100/12 small lot,

Bank: Reserve 111 FUD

Railway: Baraset Bashirhat 43.

Cotton: Cawnpore Textiles 3/11.

Coals: Bokaro and Ramgur 14, Hurriladih 11/12 c div, Raneegunge 29, Satpukuria and Asansol 0/10, Union 25/4, West Jamuria 28/5.

Jutes: Albion 188, Anglo-India 330 small lot, Bally pref 136 small lot Barnagore 150, Budge Budge 255, Cheviot 162, Dalhousie 309 Clive 25/14, Empire pref 138 small lot, Fort William 237 small lot, Howrah 55/6, Hukumchand 6/7, Kamarhatty 493, Kanknarrah 377, Lothian 208, Nuddea 42, Presidency 3/11, Standard 258, pref 123/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma corpn. 5/15, Consolidated tin 5/14, Indian copper 2/1, Cuttack elec 8/8, Burn and Co. seven per cent pref 148/8, Ct Indian Galvanising 20/12 c div small lot, Indian iron and steel 28/9, Steel corpn. ord 11/8 pref 93/4, Calcutta trams ord 16/14, Ct. Indian wood products 22/4, Ramnugger cane and sugar ord 7/2.—A.P

SMALL IMPROVEMENT ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Gilts Trend To Ease

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 27.

On the Stock Exchange the trading was quiet. Prices of most groups improved slightly though Giltedged securities tended to ease owing to lack of interest. Oils benefitted on occasional Amsterdam buying and Kaffirs after early dullness, improved on Paris support. Among foreigners Chinese Bonds strengthened on reports that debt service negotiations have been initiated.

Foreign exchanges were quiet with Neitherlands Florin firmer on bear covering, following Mussolini's speech.

Commodities were featureless.

Wall Street opened quietly firm.

C. P. And Berar Govt. Treasury Bills

The following press communique has been issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay:—

Tenders for Rs. 30,00,000 of three months' Government of Central Provinces and Berar Treasury Bills were opened on Monday, the 27th March 1939. Total amount offered was Rs. 47,00,000.

Tenders at Rs. 99-5-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-5-6 allotted approximately 50 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 30,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 2-9-1 per cent per annum.

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 3/8) £15 3/8
Association Portland Cement (69 1/2) 68-9
Trinidad Leaseholds (82-6) 82-6
Sub Nigel (£11) £11
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 26-10 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 3/8) £7 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (86-10 1/2) 86-10 1/2
Burma Oil (81-3) 81-3
Mexican Eagle (7-1 1/2) 7-1 1/2
Shell Transport (83-9) 84-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£34 5/8) £35 1/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£25 3/4) £26 1/4
London Midland Ordinary (£12 1/2) £12 3/4
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/4) £2 1/4
London Southern Def (£14) £14 1/4 £116 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent (£117) £117
London Transport 'C' (£72 1/2) £72

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 27.

General Motor (dol 47) dol 47 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27 1/2) dol 28 1/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 56 7/8) dol 57 7/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

PROHIBITION IN MORE U. P. DISTRICTS

LUCKNOW, March 27.

The U. P. Government are extending Prohibition to the districts of Bijnore, Budaun, Farrukhabad and Jaunpore from April 1 next

A "Gazette" Extraordinary issued to-day notifies that H. E. the Governor has prohibited the import, export, transport and possession of opium of any quantity whatsoever, intoxicating hemp drugs, country spirit, overseas and foreign liquor and the Indian-made foreign liquor in the districts of Bijnore, Budaun, Farrukhabad and Jaunpore, with effect from the 1st of April, 1939, excepting under certain specified conditions by priest or Ministers of Christian religion, troops in station or on transit and "bona fide" travellers, and by certain local bodies, dispensaries, hospi-

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 25

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
American Power and Light dol 5 Pfd A	39
American Foreign Power 7 per cent Pfd	18
Electric Bond Common	10
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd	60
Amr Tel and Tel	158
Western Union Telg	20 1/2
New York Central	17 1/4
Texas Corporation	42 1/4
Amrex Corporation	24
American Tobacco 'B'	85
Union Carbon and Carbide	79 5/8
Consolidated Oil	8 1/8
Imperial Oil of Canada	16
Socony	12 1/8
National City Bank	24 1/2
United States Steel	56 1/8
United States Steel Pref	116 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	68
Crucible Steel	36
Ludlum Steel	21
National Steel	72
Republic Steel	19
Anaconda Copper Mining	27 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	49 1/4
Chrysler Motors	76
General Motors	46 1/2
General Electric	38 1/2
Boeing Airplane	26
Allis Chalmers	39
Chase National Bank	31 1/2

Turnover 440,000 shares. New York wires after Mussolini's speech: "Speech considered conciliatory. Also most important factors to cause improvement of security market are revival indications on the part of administration for business appeasement programme."

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 27.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—			
April	97	0	0
June	97	0	0
August	98	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—			
April	106	8	0
June	107	8	0
August	108	8	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—			
April	142	0	0
June	142	0	0
August	143	0	0
Yarn No. 40s.—			
April	217	0	0
June	218	0	0
August	218	0	0

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales.
Exports	28,98,000
World's Spinners' Takings	75,59,000
Forwarded to American Mills	47,95,000
Corresponding period last season.	Bales.
Exports	48,23,000
World's Spinners' Takings	81,79,000
Forwarded to American Mills	45,87,000

According to C.C.C., 43,84,000 bales have been pledged under the loan upto 23rd March. Repossessions total 26,879 bales.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 25

Broach A/M opening 153 1/2 highest 154 5/8 lowest 153 1/2 closing 154 3/8

Broach J/A opening 153 1/2 highest 154 3/4 lowest 153 1/2 closing 154 1/2

Oomra May opening 141 3/4 highest 141 3/4 lowest 141 1/2 closing 141 1/2

Oomra July opening 142 1/2 highest 142 1/2 lowest 141 7/8 closing 142

Bengal May opening 116 1/4 highest 116 1/4 lowest 115 closing 115 3/4

Bengal July opening 117 highest 117 lowest 115 5/8 closing 116 1/4

Night session: Broach J/A opening 154 1/2 highest 155 1/4 lowest 154 1/2 closing 154 3/4.

Broach A/M closing 154 5/8

INDIAN CENTRAL JUTE COMMITTEE

The Secretary, Indian Central Jute Committee has issued the Bulletin No. 12 for the month of March which gives useful information regarding our jute trade. It contains statistical tables on production and consumption arrivals at Calcutta and Chittagong, exports and stocks of manufactured goods. Interesting account of Argentine and neighbouring countries and Mr. Jackman's report will be found useful. The Committee held it's fifth meeting in February and discussed important problems of the jute industry. The three most important, physical tests on fibre are now very sufficiently standardised for adoption.

Khandekar For C. P. Assembly

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, March 27.

In the by-election for the Legislative Assembly caused by the death of Mr. Hardas, Harijan candidate for Nagpur cum-Kamptee constituency, Mr. Khandekar was elected by 834 votes securing 3,700. Mr. Sakhare, independent candidate, secured 2,866, while the Ambedkarist candidate Mr. Meshram secured 1,885 votes. It will remembered that Mr. Sakhare was adopted by the Nagpur and Provincial Congress Committees, but owing to representation made by Dr. Khare and Mr. Ruiker, Babu Subhas Chandra turned down the nomination and the Congress did not contest the seat. The interference by the Rashtrapathi was resented by the local Congressmen and a few helped Mr. Sakhare individually while Dr. Khare openly backed Mr. Khandekar. Out of 43,000 votes 2,451 were polled.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED.

Bombay, March 27.

Turner Morrison s.s. Rezwani of 3329 reg tons Capt P M Mirrless arrived from Jeddah via Karachi with pilgrims and specie cargo.

Easter Telegraph s.s. Lady Denison Pender of 841 reg tons Capt E R Davis arrived from Aden with cargo of telegraph cable

P and O s.s. Banglore of 2874 reg tons Capt M G Symons arrived from London via Port Said and Aden with general cargo

P and O s.s. Nagpore of 3226 reg tons Capt C S Parker arrived from Nagoya Japan China Ports Singapore Penang and Colombo with general cargo

F F Campbell s.s. City of Corinth of 3424 reg tons Capt C Collard arrived from Boston via American Ports Suez Port Sudan Aden and Karachi with general cargo

James Mackintosh s.s. Odda of 464 reg tons Capt E Hansen arrived from Cannes via Port Said in water ballast

Lewis Dreyfus s.s. George M Livanos of 3209 reg tons Capt D. Giovlis arrived from West Harllepool via Suez in water ballast

Turner Morrison s.s. Pundit of 3199 reg tons Capt E G Duncan arrived from Andamans via Moulmein Rangoon and Malabar Coast Ports with rice timber and general cargo.

O S K s.s. Mansei Maru of 4823 reg tons Capt T Takesita arrived from Yokohama via Japan China Ports Singapore Penang Colombo with passengers and general cargo

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Nagina of 4090 reg tons Capt W C O Brien sailed for Rangoon in water ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 27-3-39

S S Genyo Maru (NYK) for Karachi Colombo and China Japan Ports

S S Zinzan Maru (NYK) for Singapore and China Japan Ports

S S Gambhira (MM) for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports

S S Pundit (TM) Tuticorin and Rangoon Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, March 27.

1 C/Canterbury 5290 Karachi 2-4 K Nixon
6 Bangalore 2875 Japan 29-3 M M
8 Goffredo Mameli 2503 Port Said 28-3 Ralli Bros.
16 Takliwa 3742 Durban 29-3 M M
11 Orna 4030 Calcutta 3-4 M M
12 Britannia 5276 Karachi 1-4 Anchor Line
13 Lady Denison Pender 841 NF 1-4 Eastern Tele:
14 Lichtenfels 4594 Hamburg 2-4 L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Nagina 4090 Rangoon 27-3 M M
10/11 Jalavihar 3381 Bassein 29-3 Scindia S N
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 30-3 M M
14 Bandra 1892 P Gulf 29-3 M M
16 Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar Steamship.

PRINCE'S DOCK

K Sonavati 968 NF NF B S N
P Kalarand 859 Jamnagar NF B S N
G Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 6-4-39 P and O S N
Cathay 20-4-39 P and O S N
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O
Viceroy of India 30-3-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 13-4-39 P and O S N

FROM HULL

Kioto 30-3-39 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 25-3-39 K Nixon

HAMBURG

Kybfels 4-4-39 L Edwards
Kandelfels 29-3-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Steel Trader 29-3-39 M M
Pres. Monroe 29-4-39 F F Campbell
City of Corinth 27-3-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Garfield 6-4-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Japan 7-4-39 L Edwards

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 10-4-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Kinugawa Maru 31-3-39 M B Kaisha
Melbourne Maru 3-4-39 O S Kaisha
Anyo Maru 26-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 5-4-39 L Triestino
Nagato Maru 14-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Ginyo Maru 27-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Eihuku Maru 23-4-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 20-4-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Bankura 30-3-39 M M
Varsova 1-4-39 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Rizwani 28-3-39 T Morrison

FROM SYDNEY

Strathallan 8-4-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 1-4-39 M M
Tairea 15-4-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Gambhira 29-3-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 30-3-39 M M
Castalia 28-3-39 Anchor Line
Zinzan Maru 27-3-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 1-4-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 22-4-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 15-4-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 8-4-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 29-4-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 7-4-39 Anchor Line
City of Simla 5-4-39 K Nixon
City of Canterbury 17-4-39 K Nixon
Castalia 28-3-39 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 8-4-39 F F Campbell
City of Corinth 29-3-39 F F Campbell

FOR PORT SAID

Gaffredo Memli 28-3-39 Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-4-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 8-5-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Melbourne Maru 12-4-39 O S Kaisha
Bangalore 29-3-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 10-4-39 L Triestino
Genyo Maru 15-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O S N
Zinzan Maru 2-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Melbourne Maru 12-4-39 O S Kaisha
Nagpore 13-4-39 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 24-4-39 L Triestino

FOR GERMANY

Reichenfels 2-4-39 L Edwards

FOR SYDNEY

Comorin 6-4-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bandra 29-3-39 M M
Vasna 30-3-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 29-3-39 M M
Karanja 12-4-39 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-4-39 M M

FOR BASSEIN

Jalavihar 29-3-39 Scindia S N

FOR KARACHI

Ginyo Maru 30-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Britannia 1-4-39 Anchor Line
Vita 1-4-39 M M
City of Canterbury 24-3-39 K Nixon

B P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Murkerk 24-3-39
S S Thalatta 24-3-39
S S Netravati 25-3-39
S S Jalamohan 25-3-39
S S Nagina 27-3-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, March 27.

S S Britannia for Liverpool: 188 bags fennel seed S M Rajgor; 75 bags gr nut with shell S M Rajgor; 225 bales wool raw C Lister; 25 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 110 bales cotton fly oily Sapt T Products (India); 50 bales cotton twist waste Sapt T Products (India); 627 bags linseed oil cakes sup P Surchand; 1917 bags gr nut oil cake exp M Bhuta; 1006 bales gr nut oil cakes Ralli Bros.

For Manchester: 22 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 50 bales cotton twist waste Jessain Carpet; 50 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.

For Glasgow: 600 bags gr nut oil cake meal P Surchand.

For Manchester: 100 bales cotton fly Champaklal; 128 bales hemp G Harmukhrai; 46 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 192 bags gr nuts kernel S M Rajgor; 309 bags mustardseed S M Rajgor; 100 bags fennel seeds Vishram Khimji; 1333 bags gr nut seed M Bhuta.

IMPORTS

M V Bengkalis Agent Volkart Bros from Sanfrancisco: 200 bxs apples; 200 dms lubg oil.

From Semarang: 1004 cags sugar.

From Sonrabaya: 8351 bdls java teak; 940 pcs java teak; 2008 bags sugar.

From Saigon: 12083 pcs longs scantling: 496 bdls longs scantling; 3397 pcs longs boards; 8126 pcs shorts boards; 25564 pcs shorts scantling; 1910 bdls shorts scantling.

From Tandgong: 250 bags black pepper.

From Los Angles: 140 kegs borax; 50 cyl lig pet gas.

From Scattle: 70 cases printing paper.

From Oostavan: 320 d/bags black pepper.

From Colombo: 54 bales mattress fibre.

From Singapore: 500 cases pineapples; 921 bags cloves.

I Cover Another Town

(Continued from page 6)

ment" but also the wishes of the one man who still stands in the estimation of the Indian people, higher than Subas can ever rise and this somewhat changes his victory into defeat.

* * * *

What is to happen now? The answer is easiest explained in the one word :"Nothing". There seems to be no way out of the impasse. All I know is that when the year is over and the next Presidential election is over, Bengal will revert to temporary obscurity and with it will fade away many a promising career. I am afraid the present President of the Congress has done irreparable harm to his career. When one thinks of the sacrifices Subas Bose has made in the past for his country, one cannot help feeling that it is unfortunate that a man, who could under the guidance of his elders and his betters, have done much for his people and his country should so early in his political career fade out of the picture

* * * *

But such is the tragedy of all men, whose reputations are made and unmade almost overnight and whose power depends on the will a whole people who are constantly demanding sacrifices. One mistake and years of sacrifice are forgotten Such is the uncertainty of success in public life.

M. L. A. JOINS MUSLIM LEAGUE

Sardar Mahboob Ali Khan Biradar, M.L.A., Hubli, District Dharwar, who upto now was an Independent Muslim Member in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, has become a member of the Muslim League and has joined the Muslim League Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

I. I. P. Candidates For Corporation Committees

Principal Donde and Mr. D. V. Pradhan of the Independent Labour Party have been chosen as party candidates for the Schools Committee and the Improvement Trust Committee, respectively, of the Corporation.

Bombay Buying In N. Y. Cotton Market

FOREIGN COMMISSION HOUSE LIQUIDATION

Traders Await Political Developments

BOMBAY, March 27.

ON SATURDAY THE NEW YORK COTTON MARKET WAS QUIET BUT STEADY WITH SMALL BOMBAY BUYING COUNTER-BALANCED BY FOREIGN COMMISSION HOUSES LIQUIDATION. TRADERS ARE INCLINED TO AWAIT WASHINGTON DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING FARM BILL.

Bombay buying on sharply narrower parities contributed to the steadiness of the New York cotton market while Chicago operations were much restricted but prices remained moderately higher with sellers cautious awaiting political developments over the week-end and with reaction on Wall Street attracting attention.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York Market opened steady. The market was quiet on higher overseas markets on trade price fixing with demand evenly balanced by foreign commission Houses liquidation and mill selling forwards. The session closed steady. At the opening July was quoted 2 points up at 7.95 and improved to 7.96 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and July declined to 7.93 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net rise of 2 points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 8.92 c. per lb.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

New York lost about a dollar per bale with irregular fluctuations reflecting frequent changes in the legislative outlook. The feature of comparative steadiness here was in contrast with sharp losses abroad resulting in large straddle transactions. Trade buying continued to absorb the bulk of offers but shorts also covered. With net open interest here reduced to over half a million bales in the past month and half, speculative accounts have been thoroughly liquidated, strengthening the technical position and the market is potentially sensitive to constructive news but however, currently lacking outside support owing to the European crisis and the obscure fate of cotton legislation. Some are of the opinion that original strategy still prevails, namely delaying any legislation which would limit the acreage until after the crop is planted. In the meanwhile the trade awaits details of Mr. Wallace's export programme promised in the near future. Business is dormant and the quietness of textiles is responsible for the increased mill curtailment proposals. Favourable weather has permitted increased planting and delays thus far are not serious.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton Market was also quiet but steady and with a limited business closed at a rise of two points to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 8.63 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton future's market opened at a rise of one point with July 4.63. There was local buying in sympathy with better Bombay which met scattered liquidation. Enterprise lacked pending week-end political developments. Later on there was local support. The market awaited the result of Washington controversies regarding loan releases. The market closed at a rise of 3 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined one point at 5.15d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton Market was quiet but steady and both Giza and Uppers advanced 2 points. On the Alexandria Cotton Market Sakels advanced 7 to 10 points but Ashmouni futures closed 2 points up to one point down.

Some of the provisions of the Smith Bill being too expensive, the Government are opposed to that bill, and it seems that the Government wish to replace it by a different bill altogether.

The intention of the Government is to release Loan Cotton by paying Export Subsidy, and they are taking steps in this direction. However, some more days would still pass before the final decision is known. It is said that the minimum payment as Export Subsidy would be 1-1/4 cent per lb., for the current year and 2 cents per lb., for the next year.

EXPORT SUBSIDY

There is difference of opinion as to whether or not the Government should have an act passed by the Congress for this purpose. Certain class of people believe that the Government can make payments for Export Subsidy without having new legislation passed. If that is so, it is probable that an announcement in this respect will be made by the Government by the end of the next week.

If Loan Cotton is released by paying Export Subsidy, its effect on other cotton growing countries will be detrimental. Moreover, even in U S A further advance in cotton prices would be checked. However, all this would mainly depend on the conditions with which the Government intend to release Loan Cotton.

As regards political situation, there has been no improvement in the knotty situation created by Herr Hitler. Germany is becoming more powerful as time passes. By taking over the possession of Memel, she has captured the sea on that side. It is probable that Germany would go on marching forward in Central Europe without effective opposition if now Britain, France or other countries who oppose Germany go on mere talking; and at that time the position of such countries would become more difficult. The present political situation instead of increasing confidence in trade is tending to do just the opposite.

LOCAL MARKET

On the 24th instant Broach A/May options were settled on Rs. 151/14. There was little or no general selling throughout the week on the belief that as options were to be settled the speculators would maintain the prices or would force them up. Although on the day the options were settled the option acceptioners did not show any tendency to carry the market on any particular side till the options were settled, but thereafter and even to-day there has been buying by the speculators and hence the market has shown good tone.

When in the New York market prices have declined by 12 to 13 points by the end of this week, the prices here have on the contrary advanced by about 4 rupees. The main reasons for this advance in prices are the scarce selling by public following the speculators and the good demand in spot market.

Although the tendency of the speculators to-day was to take the market up, it is less likely that the public would be more drawn after them as public have suffered more than once in following such tendency of the speculators.

As it is feared that if in U.S.A. Export Subsidy Plan is announced and if Loan Cotton is to be released in that way it would affect the market here adversely, the likelihood, if any, of general buying increasing at further advance in prices is very little.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York July highest (10-2 a.m.) ..... 7.95+03
New York July lowest (11-56 a.m.) 7.93
Liverpool July highest ..... 4.62+03
Liverpool July lowest ..... 4.60+01

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Trading narrow fixing on buyers call near months foreign buying distant months majority of traders are awaiting developments Washington.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Continue expect no export subsidy. Still doubt special release of loan cotton. Open interest May and July 1,200,000 bales certificated stock 30,000 bales.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable:

Garside: Washington outlook very uncertain. Our estimates world consumption American last season this season revised downward slightly, total through February 6537000 against 6634,000, total all last season 10370000. Domestic cloths slow. Business barely steady.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, March 25

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.88—0
March	6.72+2
May	6.76+2
July	6.81+2
October	6.85+2
November	6.85+2
January	6.88+2
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.90—0
March	5.75+2
May	5.77+2
July	5.81+2
October	5.72+2
November	5.74+2
January	5.76+2

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach A/M New York May Rs. 40 1/2. Liverpool May Rs. 52 1/2

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 35 1/2. Liverpool July Rs 45 1/2.

New York Liverpool May 110 July 102 October 114 December 116 January 119.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 27.

The attempt to push up prices seems to have burdened prices in the local cotton market but the improvement in prices is expected to ruin export business which is bound to have unfavourable effect in the long run. The process of short-covering will weaken the technical position of the market. Following unchanged New York advices, Broach A/M. delivery opened at Rs. 155 and J/A. delivery was quoted at Rs. 155-4. There was utter absence of support and prices declined to Rs. 144-6. It appears that persistent reports of a squeeze are likely to check short sales for some time. Liverpool Market was due to open at a decline of 2 points, but in sympathy with local firmness, it opened 2 points up and in the local market Broach A|M. was quoted at Rs. 155-2 and J|A. was quoted at Rs. 155-8. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:

	Rs. a. p.
F.G.M.G.:—	
A|May	156- 0-0
J|Aug.	156- 6-0
Fine M.G. Oomra:—	
May	142- 4-0
July	142-10-0
F.G.M.G. Bengal:—	
May	116-12-0
July	117- 4-0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 27

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		124	121	118	115
Punjab		124	121	118	115
Rajputana		126	123	120	117
Oomra No. 3	150	147	144	141	
C P No. 1	165	162	159	156	
C P No. 2	156	153	150	147	
Broach No. 2		160	158	156	154
Surat		205	203	201	199
Rajpipla		201	199	197	195
Navsari		213	211	209	207

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 27

Bengal Superfine	123/24
Bengal Fine	119/20
Bengal F G	117/18
C P 1	157/60
C P 2	149/50
Arvi	148/49
Amraoti	140/40
Ellichpur	147/48
Berar	140/44
Malkapur	139/41
Khandesh	122/32
Jalna Sailu	136/38
Burwah Sanavad	142/44
Khandwa	142/44
Mathia F G	112/17
Broach	158/63
Punjab 4 F	178/83
Punjab 289 F	210/15
Sindh N T	190/92
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	197/200
Surat	203/05
Navsari	210/11
Western Farm	170/75

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 27.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	25-3-39	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	121	35,835	46,190
Central India	1,003	200,232	35,956
Barsi and Nagar	661	60,960	123,571
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,183	36,331
Berar	1,502	147,325	264,295
Central Provinces	228	32,493	58,562
Total Oomras	3,515	481,934	564,905
Dholera	336	135,728	48,771
N.-W. Provinces	92	2,247	2,558
Rajputana	805	51,355	12,212
Sind-Punjab	961	282,750	446,737
Broach	5,434	241,603	67,602
Coompta and Dharwar	315	17,293	11,190
Westerns-Northerns	483	22,790	8,874
Cocoanada		84	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,553	1,417
American		2,578	150,890
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,073	207,778	257,952
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		7	1,170
Total	13,014	1,448,100	1,574,290
Arrived by road to 23rd Mar. 39		286,183	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 23rd Mar.

In full-pressed Bales.

	25-3-39	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,616	191,832	177,684
Japan and China	400	612,883	373,547
Coast Ports	50	22,537	41,199
Upcountry by Rail		171,321	231,553
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		24,535	15,077
Total	2,066	1,023,108	839,060

American Cotton Figures

F. P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 25-3-39	3515000	7266000
Receipts Yesterday 25-3-39	1000	4000
Exports to date 25-3-39	2903000	4833000
Stock at Ports 24-3-39	2340000	3044000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-3-39	2983000	2428000
Stock at Liverpool 24-3-39	981000	1203000
Visible Supply 24-3-39	6359000	7228000
Quantity in sight 24-3-39	8283000	12526000
Quantity out of sight 24-3-39	7559000	8179000

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 25

SAKELS—	
May	12.07+10
July	12.09+07
November	12.35+09
ASHMOUNI—	
April	9.71—0
June	9.80—1
August	9.80—1
October	9.74+2
December	9.74—0
GIZA—	
May	11.77+1
July	11.87+1
November	11.95—2
January	12.00—3

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 27.

On Saturday London Gold was unchanged at £7/8/5 London-Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 176.82. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 9/32. London Silver prices remained unchanged at 20d. The market was quietly steady. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted to-day at 0/8. In the local market business was again restricted and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 52-11-3 and forward was Rs. 52. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-11-0. There was scattered selling in Silver.

GOLD			
Ready	36	15	3
Chaitra Delivery ...	37	0	0
Chaitra Teji Mandi ...	0	1	3
Vaishakh Delivery	37	0	6
Vaishakh Teji Mandi ...	0	3	6
SILVER			
Ready	52	8	0
Chaitra Delivery ...	52	6	0
Chaitra Teji Mandi ...	0	6	0
Vaishakh Delivery ...	52	5	0
Vaishakh Teji Mandi ...	0	12	0

MOVE TO INVESTIGATE COTTON OPERATIONS

The American Farm Bureau Federation has asked President Roosevelt to institute Government investigation into the recent activities of the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges and speculators on those Exchanges. The Federation has charged trade interests with attempting to kill off the proposed cotton export subsidy.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 25

April	£10 7 6
May	£10 8 9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, March 27.

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	26 15 0
Highest	27 0 6
Lowest	26 14 6
Closing	27 0 6
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	27 10 0
Highest	27 13 0
Lowest	27 7 3
Closing	27 12 9
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	24 0 0
Highest	24 1 3
Lowest	23 13 3
Closing	24 0 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, March 27

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 48-4-0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, March 25

March	51 1/8d.
May	52 1/4d.
March	49 1/8d. New
May	50 3/8d. New
July	52 1/4d. New

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, March 25

May	dol 0.67 7/8
July	dol 0.67 7/8
September	dol 0.68 3/4

New York Sugar

New York, March 25

July	1.99
September	2.01
November	2.05
January	1.96

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, March 27

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 10 0
Shipment April May	5 14 6
Shipment June	5 14 6
Shipment July	5 13 3
Shipment Aug Sept	5 12 3
Java Spot	F 6.45

Produce Receipts

Bombay, March 27

Wheat	4,254 cwts.
Linseed	24,613 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	197 cwts.
Gingellyseed	307 cwts.
Poppyseed	65 cwts.
Groundnuts	14,413 cwts.
Castorseed	1,493 cwts.
Rice	20,679 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,694 cwts.
Cottonseed	3,247 cwts.
Gram	1,039 cwts.
Joowar	1,873 cwts.
Bajree	1,407 cwts.
Indian sugar	3,111 cwts.

BANKERS' CLEARING

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 24-3-1939 were as under:—

Number of cheques—1,00,403.

Amount of cheques—Rs. 12,31,15,583-0-11.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 27

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	95/3
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	98/12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	100/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/14
3 per cent 1963/65	97/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	104/2
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115/4
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/8
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	114
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	109/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	108/8
5 per cent 1954 M Deb.	117/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129
6 per cent K P T 1956	129

Note:—Tone steady

Budli difference ranged between 0-3-3 to 0-3-6 against short sellers.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 27

B G RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 March/May

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to Feb.
Banks buying 4 months 1/6 3/32 to February.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 286 5/8
Bank's buying T T 283 7/8
Bank's buying D D 283 1/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,309
Bank's buying T T 1,326

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 3/8
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 76 7/8

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 3/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.68.25 25th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 27th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 7/8 27th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 1/4 27th instant
Java London 8.79 3/4 27th instant
London Paris 173.82 25th instant
London Belgium 27.83 3/4 25th instant
London Switzerland 20.83 25th instant
London Berlin 11.67 25th instant
London Stockholm 19.42 3/8 25th instant
London New York 4.68.21 25th instant
London Amsterdam 8.82 25th instant
London Italy 89.05 25th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-8-5 24th instant.
Gold £7-8-5 25th instant
Silver London Ready 20 24th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 25th instant
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 24th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 25th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 24th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 25th instant
London Discounts 3 months 13/16 per cent 24th instant.
London discounts 3 months 13/16 per cent 25th instant
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 24th instant.
London discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 25th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 1/2 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 27

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	95/2
4 per cent 1960/70	110
5 per cent 1945/55	114
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	110/8
Bank of Hindusthan	27/8
Bank of India	133/12
Central Bank	31/4
Imperial Bank F P	1517/8
Imperial Bank P P	368/12
Indian Overseas Bank	XD 47
Reserve Bank	111/12
Union Bank	5/13
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	404/6
Ambica	250/10
Arun	213/12
Arvind	1160
Asok	201/4
Bharatkhand	2200
Bombay Dyeing	838/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	182
Calico	592/8
Central India	215
Century	229/6
Colaba	109/6
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	480
Elgin	112/8
Gokak	129/6
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	210
Khatau Makanji	92/8
Kohinoor	225/10
Laxmi Cotton	480
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	95
Morarji	115
Mysore	85
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	203/12
Raipur	652/8
Rajnagar	185
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	3175
Simplex	69/6
Swadeshi	212/8
Vishnu	1115
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1405
Tata Hydro Ord	146/4
Tata Power Ord	1257/8
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	140
Ajmer Electrics	11/14
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	142/8
Bombay Tram	127/8
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	158/2
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	316/4
Associated Cements	113/8
Belapur	173/12
Bombay Burma New	8/4
Bombay Burma Old	430
Bombay Steam	210/10
Bombay Telephone	80/4
Br B Petrol	3/6
Burma Corporation	5/13
Dalmia Cement	9/8
Indian Bleaching	101/4
Industrial Investment Tr	40/8
Indian Radio Ord	380
Indian Radio Defd	390
Indian Copper	2/0/6
Indian Iron	28/8
Mysore Sugar	30/12
Port Canning	68
Premier Construction	60/4
Rohtas Industries	24/8
Scindia Steam	18/2
Shivrajpur	35/4
Tata Oil	37
Tata Steel Ordy	252/8
Tata Steel Defd	1160
JUTES	
Birla Jute	16/8
Howrah	55/4
Hukumchand	6/10
Kamarhatty	495
Kanknarrah	375
Lawrence	341/8
Reliance	62

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinaries	185
Tata Deferreds	7
Indian Irons	300
Simplexes	10
Associated Cements	25
B. B. Petro's	200

Steady Rise In Tata Steel Shares

MUSSOLINI'S SPEECH RECEIVED FAVOURABLY BY EXCHANGE

Cotton Mill Shares Rule Steady

BOMBAY: March 27.

The long awaited Mussolini's speech, which was feared to have considerable effect on Stock Exchange was received by Operators in the Dalal Street favourably and despite quiet Wall-Street advices, prices in the local market registered moderate improvement in active speculative shares.

Business was not brisk, but there was a marked absence of selling pressure and with scattered support the market ruled steady.

On Saturday the Wall-Street Market was nervous as a result of sharp advance in War risk insurance rates and there was more disposition to await scheduled Mussolini's speech. There was more evening up business and the tendency being reactionary U. S. Steel shares declined dol. 7/8 to 56-1/8.

Local sentiment is inclined to lean on the constructive side as the recent developments in the European political situation suggest intensive armaments programme. This means more activity in Steel trade. As pointed out before Tata Steel Co. has booked fairly good forward orders and while the profits for the current year are believed to be satisfactory and to some extent the prospects for the next year are fairly good. Much depends upon foreign developments but the market is in a constructive mood and we find more buyers at declines.

Outside speculative enterprise is reduced considerably and particularly weak element is non-existent. To this extent the market position is safe, but manipulations of powerful Operators will guide the course of prices, particularly of Tata Steel shares.

Cotton Mill shares prices are keeping steady, but new buyers are cautious as our textile industry is facing several unfavourable developments. Present prices of several mills are attractive, but in the absence of favourable factors they remain neglected.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,140 and advanced to Rs. 1,165. They remained steady near about the highest level of the day where further improvement was checked by realising Cotton Mills shares remained steady.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 27.

100 Ahmd. Advance	380 0
100 BOMBAY DYEING	838 12
100 CENTURY	230 0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	215 0
100 COLABA	110 0
100 Coorla	95 0
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn	310 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-3-6
100 Finlay	95 8
100 GOKAK	129 8
1.000 Hindustan	1.705 0
100 Indore	46 8
100 Khatau	98 0
100 KOHINOOR	226 0
250 Laxmi	480 0
250 Madras United	35 0
100 Morarji	115 0
250 Model	51 8
50 MYSORE	85 0
200 NEW GREAT	204 0
100 Oosmanshahi	40 0
100 PHOENIX	225 0
25 Sassoon Silk	68 0
1,000 Sholapur	3,200 0
50 SIMPLEX	69 12
100 SWADESHI	213 0
100 Swan	94 0
500 Vishnu	1,115 0
1.000 Westerns	860 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	110 8
25-50 Central	31 5
500 Imperial	1517 8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	368 12
50-100 India	134 12
100 Reserve Bank	111 8
5 Union	5 13
CEMENTS	
100 Associated	113 8
INSURANCE	
100 Empire	685 0
15-100 Jupiter	12 6
20 Mercantile	53 0
15-75 New India	35 2
200 Oriental	4200 0
10-50 Vulcan	7-3-6
ELECTRIC	
100 Ah. Old	140 0
1.000 ANDHRA	1,407 8
10 Ajmer	12 0
50 Bombay Tram	127 8
100 Bombay Suburban	142 8
10 Broach	9 12
100 Karachi	191 4
100 Poona	172 8
100 Surat	158 2
100 TATA HYDRO	146 8
1,000 TATA POWERS	1,260 0
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	345 0
100 C. Province	101 0
100 Dh. Baramati	101 8
100 Gujarat	96 8
100 Mandra Bhon	101 0
100 Pachora Jamner	95 8
100 Sara Serajganj	100 8
500 Tapti Valley	732 8
MININGS	
9 Burma Corp. XD	5 13

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 27

Bombay Dyeing (836/4) 835 840 838 840 838
Century (228) 227 229 230
Central India (215/8) 215 214 215 216 215
Kohinoor (223) 224 225 226
New Great (203) 205 204
Simplex (68/12) 68/8 68/12
Swadeshi (214/8) 214 212 213
Associated Cement (113/4) 113 112/12 113/8
Andhra (1405) 1407
Tram Ord (126/3) 127/8
Tata Hydro (146/8) 147 146/8
Tata Power (1255) 1255 1257 1256 1260
T Steel Defd (1135) 1140 1150 1165 1157 1162
T Steel Ord (247/8) 247 249 252 253 251 252
Tata Steel 2nd pref (155/12) 156/8 156
Bellapur (173) 174 173/8 174
B Steam (212) 212
B Burma (429) 430 432 431 430/8

2sh. Indian Copper	2-0-6
10 Indian Iron and Steel	28 8
10 Shivrajpur	35 4
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,162 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	252 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alock	317 0
10 Air Services	8 9
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	174 0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	795 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	212 0
125 B. BURMA	430 0
50 BOMBAY CONTY.	146 14
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-6-3
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	80 8
100 IND. BLEACHING	102 0
50 Ind. Invest. Trust	40 9
100 I. Radio Defd	390 0
100 I. Radio Ord.	380 0
100 Port Canning	68 0
30 Premier Con.	60 8
15 Scindia	18 2
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	30 0
PREFERENCE	
5-1/2 Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,495 0
6 p. c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	74 8
5 p. c. Central India (T. F.)	567 8
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	XD 104 4
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	XD 96 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	147 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,555 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	207 8
7½ p. c. Tata Steel 2nd	156 0
p.c Vishnu	717 8
DEBENTURES	
3-3/4 p. c. Andhra Valley	102 2
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	105 10
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	50 8
7 p.c. Sholapur	80 0
6 p. c. Tata Hydro	105 8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

ELECTRIC UNITS GENERATED BY TATA HYDRO-ELECTRICS

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khapoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

12th Week (ended March 25th)—

1937	12,083,100
1938	15,751,100
1939	13,692,100
Total for 12 Weeks' (1st January to date)—	
1937	142,432,200
1938	169,858,500
1939	163,611,500

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SAFETY RAZOR WITH BLADE
5 Annas Per Set

12 Créamy Shaves Per Blade,
7 Annas for 5 Blades

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1939

Govt. To Tackle

Prohibition Unemployment

Several Proposals To Give Relief To Toddy Tappers Etc., Under Consideration

While one of the most intensive propaganda campaigns ever undertaken in the cause of prohibition is in progress, the Government of Bombay is considering the question as to how relief could be granted to the toddy tappers and petty liquor contractors who will be thrown out of employment after August 1 and who have either very little or no savings to fall back upon.

Several proposals in the matter of affording relief to these people are before the Government who are anxious that those poor citizens should not suffer owing to prohibition.

Statistics, it is understood are being collected to ascertain the exact number of people who fall under this category of tappers and dealers who may be left without sufficient means of subsistence.

Enquiries made in trading circles show that Government may have to find means of solving the problem of about 5000 people in the city. Exact figures will be known only after the Government collects the necessary statistics.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF ALCOHOL

What Eminent Scientists Say About its Effect On Mind

Now that prohibition is definitely going to come in Bombay, it is better that those who drink liquor and protest against the encroachment of their liberty know, what alcohol is and also its effect on one's mind and efficiency. During the last great war, the British Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) appointed an Advisory Committee to consider the conditions affecting the physiological action of alcohol and particularly its effects on health and industrial efficiency. This committee was composed of well-known physiologists, neurologists, pharmacologists and chemists and they state on mental effects of alcohol as follows:—

"The aspect of drunkenness which has most impressed the popular mind is that of boisterous, disordered and even violent activity of mind and body which not infrequently appears as one phase of the process of intoxication. Alcohol stimulates the emotions and it undoubtedly diminishes the control of the intellect and the will over emotions. It appears not improbable that this passing phase of excitement may be sufficiently accounted for by the exciting influences of the environment, the jovial company, the bright lights the unrestrained talk and song, the general sense of festivity which are the common setting of the feast. The first effect of alcohol is generally noticed in slight giddiness. This is followed by increasing giddiness or light headedness and disinclination for all effort, soon passing into sleepiness.

Alcohol depresses simple reflexes. It has been proved by laboratory experiments that alcohol lowers the power of lower nervous centres of a nature that resembles in intensity that produced by chloroform and drugs of that kind tending towards temporary paralysis".

More Congressmen Released

TRIVANDRUM, Mar. 27.

The first president of the Travancore State Congress, Mr. A. Thanu Pillai and two members of its Council of Action, Messrs. G. Ramachandran and P. J. Sebastian were released to-day from the Central Jail, Trivandrum, under orders by the District Magistrate, Kottayam, following the suspension of the civil disobedience campaign.

These three leaders were sentenced last week to one year's simple imprisonment at Kottayam on refusing to furnish security for keeping peace.—A. P.

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, presided at the "Parents' Day" celebration of the New Model High School, Chinchpokli, Bombay, and distributed prizes, on Sunday. Photo shows Mr. Nurie with Mr. P. L. Mathias, Principal of the School, and Mrs. Mathias.

Travancore Politicals To Be Released

Sequel To Suspension Of Satyagraha

TRIVANDRUM, March 27.

It is understood that orders have already been issued by the Government for the release of all members of the Council of action of the State Congress and some others, and steps are being taken for the release of those persons who were convicted for organising civil disobedience campaign, in view of the fact that the campaign has been suspended.

It is officially explained that on March 23, Mr. N. S. Krishna Pillai, Acting as second President of the State Congress, while postponing the date for launching civil disobedience, exhorted the members of the State Congress, in a statement and by leaflets to get ready for civil disobedience campaign, which was only suspended and might be started "at any moment without notice."

The statement also asked members to instruct people in the technique of non-violence and direct action.

On March 25, Mr. Krishna Pillai, it is stated, when asked about this statement, modified it by saying that the State Congress workers should preach the technique of non-violence, as distinguished from non-violent direct action.—A.P.

RAJKOT DECISION NOT YET

NEW DELHI, Mar. 27.

The following announcement was issued to-day from the Chief Justice's lodging:—

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Darbar Virawala met Sir Maurice Gwyer, at the latter's invitation on Sunday March 26, for the purpose of discussing certain matters of procedure with a view to expediting the reference in the matter of Rajkot.

Representations have already been submitted on behalf of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and of the Thakore Saheb, and it was agreed that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's reply to the representations submitted by Darbar Virawala on behalf of the Thakore Saheb should be submitted within the next two days.

Sir Maurice Gwyer said that he would notify the parties if he desired to see them again before giving his final decision, which he hoped he would be in a position to give at the end of the present week.—A. P.

National Week To Be Used For Propaganda

LUCKNOW: March 26.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, General Secretary of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, has sent a circular to all subordinate committees to remind them to frame and announce their programme early for the forthcoming National Week to be observed from April 6 to 13 next.

Besides the usual annual activities for the sale of "khadi", holding of meetings and the like, the committees are asked this year especially to remember that prohibition is one of the planks of the constructive programme of the Congress. The Congress Committees are therefore advised that during the celebration of the forthcoming National Week, special attention should be given to the prohibition propaganda.

The Congress Ministry inaugurated the prohibition campaign in the two districts of Etah and Mainpuri last year. The results so far obtained have been encouraging and prohibition is now being extended this year to the four districts of Farrukhabad, Badaun, Jaunpur and Bijnor.—United Press.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN DHENKANAL JAIL

Ill-treatment Alleged

CUTTACK, March 27.

Information received here from Dhenkanal indicates that about forty prisoners including Mr. Lakmidhar Sahu, Secretary of the Dhenkanal Prajamandal, Rabi Ghosh and others have gone on hungerstrike in the Dhenkanal Jail as a protest against alleged ill-treatment meted out to them. The main complaints of the prisoners are reported to b that they are given very hard labour in the scorching sun, their medical attention is inadequate and that the ordinary prisoners are detained for about one y without trial.

Latest reports indicate that the whole population of the jail might join the strike soon.

Rabi Ghosh, an ex-medical student who was arrested while proceeding to Angul, was awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment and kept separately in the female ward in the Dhenkanal prison.—United Press.

Cutch Ready To Launch On Freedom's Battle

KAMALADEVI'S TRIBUTE TO PEOPLE'S SPIRIT

No Amount Of Suppression Can Destroy It, She Says

"THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE TRIUMPHED OVER NATURE'S STRONG HAND WILL TRIUMPH OVER THE WEAK HAND OF AUTOCRACY AND REPLACE THE PRESENT 'ONE-MAN-RULE' BY A DEMOCRATIC REGIME. THE SPIRIT WHICH GRIM NATURE COULD NOT KILL NO AMOUNT OF HUMAN REPRESSION CAN DESTROY," says Mrs. Kamaladevi interviewed before departure for Bombay after a three-days' tour of Cutch.

THEIR UNSHAKABLE DETERMINATION

(From Our Correspondent).

BHUJ: March 27.

Mrs. Kamaladevi said: "I had come to Cutch with a vague feeling of uncertainty, for we had always understood this country to be very backward. But to-day after my short tour here, I go away full of confidence, reassured that the country, is prepared for freedom's battle.

REMARKABLE AWAKENING

"The awakening amongst the masses is remarkable. It is particularly striking amongst the women. Their enthusiasm is heartening, their determination unshakable. Cutch may have been late in falling into line, but it has caught up with remarkable speed.

FERVOUR FOR FREEDOM

"I have travelled through these dreary lands driven over roadless tracks and seen terrible poverty, dry, parched villages, shrivelled up cattle. But everywhere I have seen new fire in the eyes of the people, new light of hope brightening up their shrunken hollow cheeks. Fervour for freedom has wrought transformation in their lives.

In Comrade Meherally and his brave colleagues Cutch has found a fine band of workers, who are patiently harnessing this new energy to the great wheel of revolution. I carry many sweet and happy memories of Cutch, which Nature has treated so cruelly, but which man has tried to compensate by flooding this arid land with an infinite variety of colour and beautiful design. But above all I shall remember the innate culture, gentle, polite ways of men and women, even of young boys and girls. It is like a cool balm to one's Spirit after rough hurtful impress of unkind Nature.

THEY CAN'T BE SUPPRESSED

Surely, the people who have triumphed over Nature's strong hand will triumph over the weak hand of autocracy and replace the present "One-man-rule" by a democratic regime. I am confident that the spirit which grim Nature could not kill, no amount of human suppression can destroy. India expects Cutch to weave a new social order as beautiful as her creative arts and crafts."

During her three days' stay Mrs. Kamaladevi visited all the four important cities of Cutch, viz: Bhuj, Mandvi, Anjar and Mundra, besides a number of villages. Wherever she went tremendous welcome awaited her.

Leaving the Women's Conference halfway on the second day, she motored to Mandvi, where a huge procession was taken out in her honour. Passing through important streets of the city, it terminated at the Azad Chowk, where a public meeting attended by thousands of people was held. All along the route hundreds of men, women and children lined up both sides of the road and profusely garlanded her.

ROUSING RECEPTION

Passing the night at Mandvi, she started yesterday morning for Mundra. On the way a meeting and procession were arranged at Bhujpur. On arrival at Mundra, the people who were waiting in burning sun since morning, gave her a rousing reception and took her round the city in a procession. A public meeting was held in the Volunteers' Camp. A special significance of this meeting was that more than half the number present were women.

CYCLONE AND DOWNPOUR

From Mundra on her way to Anjar, she visited the 2400 years old Jain Temples at Bhadreshar and further up she had to encounter a severe cyclone with heavy downpour of rain. This unexpected rain spoiled her programme in Anjar. Thousands had collected outside the Ganga Naka to give her an enthusiastic welcome. Though it rained heavily, as soon as Mrs. Kamaladevi's car was sighted, the people filled the sky with cries of "Kamaladevi-ki-Jai" "Inquilab Zindabad" etc. Though the streets were flooded, she was taken in procession through the city. A public meeting was held at the Dashashri Mali Vandi. Such was the enthusiasm amongst the people that the whole Vandi was full.

STATES' PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

Addressing the meetings Mrs. Kamaladevi said that a new colour had been lent to India's fight for freedom since the last year, when the struggle for Responsible Government started in the Indian States. She said that this fight in the States was part and parcel of India's struggle which was for the emancipation of the poor, who were at present starving.

Regarding the struggle in Cutch she said: "From what I have seen for last two or three days, I

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 6)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE HAND OF POWER*

DON'T LET HIM GET AWAY, TARTAN! IT'S TH' POLICE!
12-24
THAT TAKES CARE OF HIM!
BLIMEY, SIR, IT'S TARTAN! BY THE WAY 'E TUGS, HE MUST BE LEADIN' US TO HINSPECTOR DONAVAN!
JUST A DISLOCATED SHOULDER... YOU'LL BE BETTER IN A WEEK!
HIF YOU DON'T MIND, GENTLEMEN! NOW THAT THIS CASE IS SETTLED --- AS YOUR VALET, I'M ORDERIN' YOU TO TAKE A LONG REST!
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COMING
INSPECTOR WADE AND THE POISON THORN

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